

no. 1
THE
LAST BEST WEST IS

CANADA WEST



THE MAKERS OF CANADA WEST.

160 Acres
in Western Canada

FREE

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No. 1

LAND RE

All public lands in the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta are controlled and administered by the Department of the Interior. These are disposed of as free homesteads.

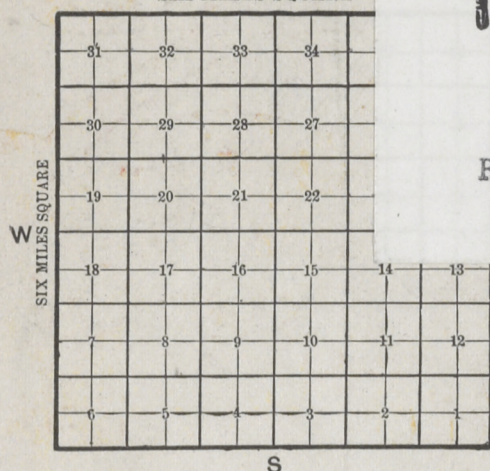
All lands in these Provinces are surveyed into long by six miles wide. Such blocks are called townships.

Each township is subdivided into 36 square blocks. Each section is a mile square and contains 640 acres. Townships range from one to thirty-six.

Each section is divided into four square blocks. A quarter-section is half a mile square and contains 160 acres. These are dealt with.

As a section is a square whose sides run east and west, the four quarters which it contains are described as the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A SIX MILES SQUARE



Showing how the land is divided into square sections and square quarter-sections. Also showing how the sections in a township are numbered.

PLAN OF A SECTION

North West Quarter	North East Quarter
South West Quarter	South East Quarter

Showing how a section is divided into four quarter-sections.

HOMESTEADS

Homesteads. Dominion Lands in these Provinces may be acquired in the form of homesteads of 160 acres (one quarter-section). A homestead is a grant made under certain conditions involving residence and improvements upon the land on the part of the homesteader. When such duties are completed a free patent for the land is issued to the homesteader.

Who Is Eligible. A homestead may be taken up by any person who is the sole head of a family or by any male eighteen years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent upon her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Acquiring Homestead. To acquire a homestead an applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situate, or at a sub-agency authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of \$10 (£2) must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Residence. To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence, however, need not be commenced before six months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

Improvement Duties. Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty acres must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year. Before being eligible to apply for patent, the homesteader must have a house on the homestead worth at least \$300 (£60).

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RARE BOOK COLLECTION

CANADA

When a homesteader has completed his residence and makes his application for patent before the Agent in the district in which the homestead is situate, or before the Agent to deal with lands in such district. If the homesteader has performed patent issues to the homesteader no further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his.

PRE-EMPTIONS

In districts in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan (Districts 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36), an additional quarter-section (160 acres) may be obtained on the same residence and improvement conditions by homesteader, but who has not previously obtained a homestead under the Dominion Lands Act. Usually entry for homestead must be made at the same time.

The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead and must be obtained by only a road allowance.

For homesteads, entry must be made in person at the Dominion Lands Office in whose district the land is situate, or before the Agent to deal with lands in such district. An entry must be made at the time of entry. Only a person who has entered for a pre-emption.

In addition to the six months' residence in each of the three years with homestead, a person who has entered for a pre-emption must put in six months' residence in the homestead to secure patent for both. This residence may be in the homestead or pre-emption and must be in a habitable house.

The cultivation required in connection with a pre-emption is eighty acres. This may be done on either the homestead or pre-emption or part of it on each. A reasonable proportion of such cultivation must be done each year.

Payment. Payment for a pre-emption must be made at the rate of \$3.00 (12s) per acre as follows:

One-third of the purchase price at the end of three years from date of entry. Balance in five equal annual installments with interest at 5 per cent at the end of each year from the date of the pre-emption entry.

Pre-emption Patent. The procedure for securing patent for pre-emption is similar to the procedure in regard to patent for homestead. There are no fees.

Timber and Fuel. An occupant of a homestead quarter-section, having no suitable timber of his own, may obtain on payment of a 25-cent (1s) fee a permit to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2,000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers, without timber on their own farms, may also obtain permits to cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can have free entry:

Settlers' Effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs office on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn before me....., this.....day of.....19....

Collector.....

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LAND REGULATIONS IN CANADA

All public lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior. These are the lands that are disposed of as free homesteads.

All lands in these Provinces are surveyed into square blocks, six miles long by six miles wide. Such blocks are called townships.

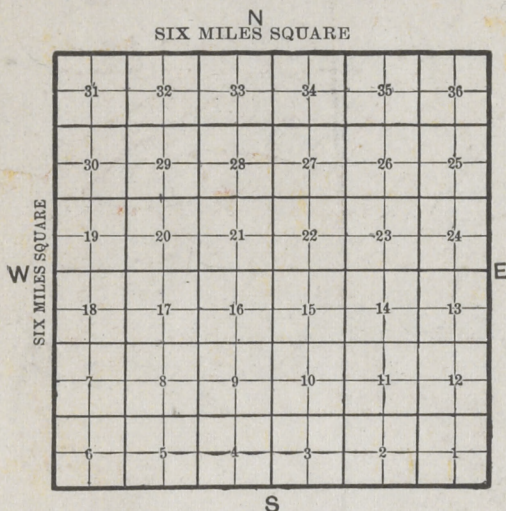
Each township is subdivided into 36 square blocks, called sections. A section is a mile square and contains 640 acres. The sections are numbered from one to thirty-six.

Each section is divided into four square blocks, called quarter-sections.

A quarter-section is half a mile square and contains 160 acres. It is the unit on which these lands are dealt with.

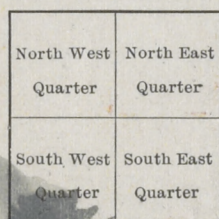
As a section is a square whose sides run east and west and north and south the four quarters which it contains are described, according to their location, as the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



Showing how the land is divided into square sections and square quarter-sections. Also showing how the sections in a township are numbered.

PLAN OF A SECTION



Showing how a section is divided into four quarter-sections.

HOMESTEADS

Homesteads. Dominion Lands in these Provinces may be acquired in the form of homesteads of 160 acres (one quarter-section). A homestead is a grant made under certain conditions involving residence and improvements upon the land on the part of the homesteader. When such duties are completed a free patent for the land is issued to the homesteader.

Who Is Eligible. A homestead may be taken up by any person who is the sole head of a family or by any male eighteen years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent upon her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Acquiring Homestead. To acquire a homestead an applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situate, or at a sub-agency authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of \$10 (£2) must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Residence. To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence, however, need not be commenced before six months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

Improvement Duties. Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty acres must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year. Before being eligible to apply for patent, the homesteader must have a house on the homestead worth at least \$300 (£60).

Application for Patent. When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties, he makes his application for patent before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed patent issues to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

PRE-EMPTIONS

Pre-emptions. In certain districts in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan (see map on pages 6 and 7), an additional quarter-section (160 acres) may be purchased under certain residence and improvement conditions by a person who has secured a homestead, but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. Usually entry for homestead and pre-emption is made at the same time.

Must Adjoin Homestead. The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance.

Entry. As in the case of homesteads, entry must be made in person before the Agent of Dominion Lands in whose district the land is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. An entry fee of \$10 (£2) must be paid at the time of entry. Only a person with a homestead entry may enter for a pre-emption.

Residence Duties. In addition to the six months' residence in each of three years required in connection with homestead, a person who has entered for both homestead and pre-emption must put in six months' residence in each of three other years to secure patent for both. This residence may be put in on either homestead or pre-emption and must be in a habitable house.

Improvement Duties. The cultivation required in connection with a homestead and pre-emption is eighty acres. This may be done on either the homestead or pre-emption or part of it on each. A reasonable proportion of such cultivation must be done each year.

Payment. Payment for a pre-emption must be made at the rate of \$3.00 (12s) per acre as follows:

One-third of the purchase price at the end of three years from date of entry. Balance in five equal annual installments with interest at 5 per cent at the end of each year from the date of the pre-emption entry.

Pre-emption Patent. The procedure for securing patent for pre-emption is similar to the procedure in regard to patent for homestead. There are no fees.

Timber and Fuel. An occupant of a homestead quarter-section, having no suitable timber of his own, may obtain on payment of a 25-cent (1s) fee a permit to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2,000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers, without timber on their own farms, may also obtain permits to cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

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The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs office on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn before me,, this day of 19...

Collector,

THE LAST BEST WEST

THE CANADA OF OPPORTUNITY



A Farm Home in Western Canada, the Result of Seven Years' Work



THE TWENTIETH CENTURY is Canada's," says Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The words are prophetic; yet the prophecy is already in process of fulfillment. In an age when towns are founded over night and become thriving cities—when a single season suffices for carving a profitable farm out of raw prairie—and when express trains are bringing to Central Canada (the term applied to the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta) thousands who set straightway about bearing each his share in development—

need anyone wonder at the assertion that the present opportunities in this Last Best West will not be long available?

Picture to yourself an immense and fertile country, the surface of which, as the President of the United States has observed, has been only scratched. That is Central Canada. Imagine, sprinkled over this domain, a vast army of prosperous workers, each creating opportunity, seizing opportunity, and advancing his own fortunes. Fancy, further, treading close on the heels of this army in possession, another army of the ambitious, crowding in to share in the occupation of the land.

Is it not plainly to be seen why Central Canada is prosperous? Why railway after railway is building? Why thriving towns quickly appear wherever the railway stops its trains? Why elevator capacity is doubling and redoubling, and why merchant and farmer and labourer rejoice in a general plenty?

The Canadian prairies have established a convincing record in the matter of grain production, and the messages contented farmers have been sending back to their friends in the old homes have published widely the story of Canadian prosperity.

Each newcomer finds a welcome, and each one, besides finding what he comes for, in some degree adds to the value of the holdings of those who have preceded him.

The settler of to-day has no longer the pioneer's fear of untoward conditions. Hardships, if they be encountered, are peculiar to the individual and his circumstances. As for the country, itself, it is new, but not rough; only partly developed, but orderly. It is a region of potential and of

actual wealth. Its possibilities attract alike the rich, the well-to-do, and the comparatively poor man, and in this well-balanced community, capital, labour, intelligence, and enterprise all find employment. The frontier is advancing daily. New railways are blazing new trails for settlement. Improved social conditions keep pace with industrial progress. And thus, gradually, healthily, and with sure momentum, the inflowing tide of robust citizenship is opening up The Last Best West.

BRITISH BANKERS FAVOURING CANADA

The editor of the London (England) *Statist* recently visited Canada. In writing of the splendid field that exists there for British capital, he says:

Illinois, Iowa, and the Dakotas are now highly cultivated and farmers desiring land at low prices have to go still further West. In these circumstances large numbers of the old Canadian farmers who moved west from Eastern Canada into the United States are returning to Canada. Furthermore, considerable numbers of American farmers are also coming into Western Canada. They have skill and experience and are bringing a considerable amount of capital consisting of farming machinery, cattle, furniture, and cash into the new country.

Another factor—the world's unappropriated lands are fast becoming exhausted and Canada is one of the few countries which can still make gratis grants of fertile land to any one who will carry out the very simple and easy conditions attached. The construction of new railways is opening up new districts. These homestead attractions hold out to everyone the prospect of ownership of farms likely to increase in capital value, not merely in consequence of the growth of population and the general advance in the value of land.

One of the great influences which prevented the development of Canada in the past has long ceased to operate. The long winters, the coldness, and liability to frost, even during summer months, have entirely lost their terrors. The large number of hours of sunshine pressed into a few months more than make up for the shortness of the season and there is ample time to sow and to harvest the crops. Further, liability to damage from frost and droughts is diminishing as cultivation extends. In brief, from whatever point of view the outlook is regarded, the future of Canada appears to be assured.

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID OF CENTRAL CANADA

The condition and standing of the banks of a country give fair evidence of the country's prosperity. The manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada recently visited the Central Canadian Provinces, and says:

"All that I found in the situation there was as interesting as instructive, and I carried back with me the conviction that our business in that magnificent western field was very valuable and potentially even more so."

During the last five years the great increase in the establishment of bank branches has been most marked in Saskatchewan where the number of branches of chartered banks has increased from 59, in 1905, to 255 in September, 1910; Alberta branches have increased from 58 to 180 in the same period, and the Province of Manitoba now has 187 banks.

CANADA WEST

Canada spreads over more than half the map of North America. It is considerably larger than the United States with Alaska added. Politically, Canada consists of nine full-fledged Provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia), and to the north of these a Northern Canada consisting of the Yukon west of the Rocky Mountains, and the Northwest Territory east.

It is, however, with the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and the Pacific Province of British Columbia, that this geographical sketch will deal.

Five times bigger than Great Britain and Ireland, and three times the size of the German Empire, Prairie Canada constitutes the world's greatest wheat farm, a plain 1,000 miles long and of undetermined width. This fertile prairie is watered by three giant river systems. The Assiniboine and the Red drain Manitoba; the great Saskatchewan waters Central and Southern Alberta and the Province of Saskatchewan; while the Peace, the mighty Athabaska, and the Slave Rivers are Nature's highways through Northern Alberta. Canada's river ways and lakes make of this Last Best West one vast network of sunny slopes and fertile valleys. More than farms are making on these prairies. Here, on a wheat plain wider than that of Russia, richer than those of Egypt, India, or the Argentine, out of strangely diverse elements a new nation is arising. The map of to-day shows us a wide wheat plain dotted by the people of the earth, with an ever-lessening unsurveyed region. Year by year, these maps change their complexion, and the "edge of cultivation," with the advance of colonization, having entered the Rockies in its western advance, now moves steadily northward.

The St. Lawrence Basin of Eastern Canada was at first considered frost-bound and sterile, the Fraser lands of British Columbia rocky and inaccessible, and the valleys of the Red and the Saskatchewan too far north to support a white population. Now all these basins are occupied, and the sons of the men who saw these lands developed are in turn laying strong hands upon the basins of the Peace, the Mackenzie, and the Athabaska, and platting townships in the latitude of 58°.

Canada is a country with a meagre past, a solid present, and an illimitable future. The railways of Western Canada gridiron a prairie land of 200 million fertile acres, only a fraction of which is cultivated, yet this produced in 1910—a bad year throughout the American continent—approximately 258,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley, and flax of which 105,000,000 bushels was wheat.

CLIMATE OF CENTRAL CANADA

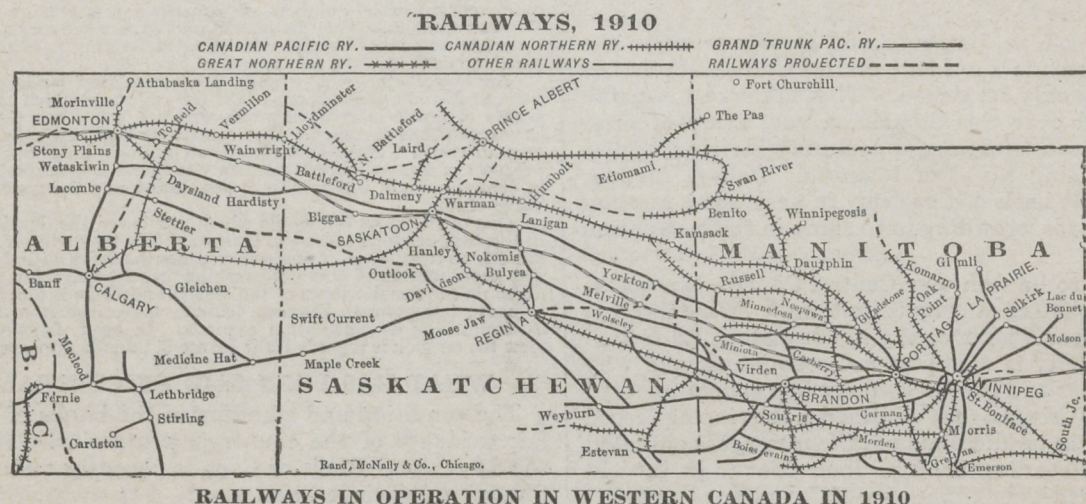
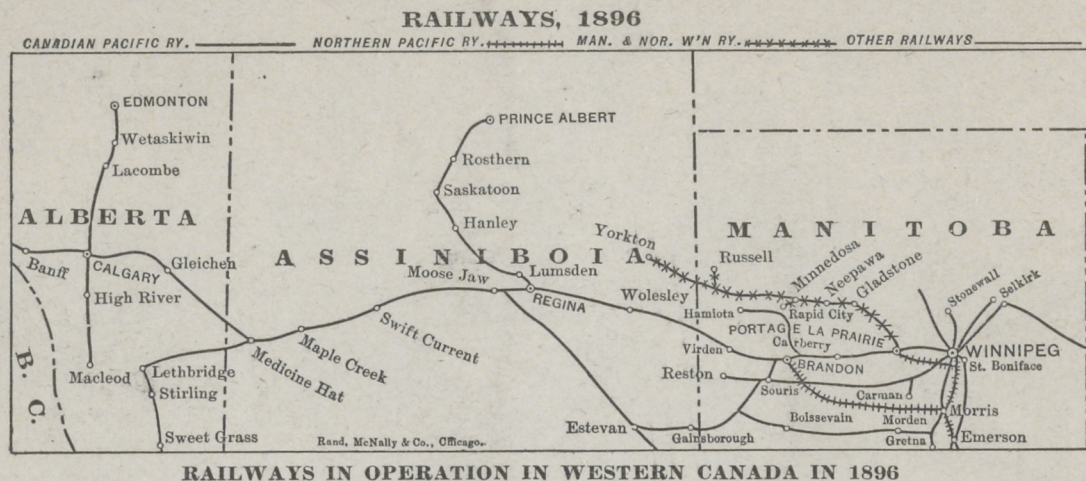
The first enquiry of the would-be settler is, "But what about your terrible weather?" Many writers on Canada taboo the weather, but this subject, like most, is best attacked from the front. Western

Canada has a cold winter, and people seeking tropical climate should not come here. It is the fervid sunshine of summer, followed by the cold, clear winter which combine to give to Canada's No. 1 wheat its peculiar value over all other wheats in the world. This invigorating climate of Western Canada does more than this—it helps to breed a hardy race. The law of growth—running through both animal and vegetable realms—is that plants and animals alike attain their fullest development in the most northern range of their habitat. The same rule applies to man. History and geography both show that all the worth-while accomplishments of the world have been done by those living in the Temperate Zones, more especially in the North Temperate Zone. Western Canada lies in the same latitude as Central Europe, the home of the world's hardiest and most progressive peoples. Clearly Mother Nature intended the wheat plains of Western Canada to be the cradle of a strong, new race. While it is true that the Prairie Belt of Canada is no country for either mental or physical weaklings, that the

man who succeeds here, like the man who succeeds elsewhere, must be brave and a worker, still it is strikingly true that the climate of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is one of the most healthful and stimulating in the whole world.

Farmers, though, are more interested

in summer crops than winter temperature. If they get the fervid sunshine at the maturing time, the winter frosts need not worry them. The long hours of intense sunshine on the prairies are a revelation to newcomers. One may read in June till 9.30 p.m. in the open air in a most marvellous twilight, and by 3.00 o'clock in the morning the sun is again well on his rounds.



To the superficial observer, latitude has always been a bugbear when Canada is under consideration. Let us look at a few facts. Edmonton is 1,000 miles northwest of Winnipeg, and St. Paul, in Minnesota, is 500 miles south of Winnipeg, yet Edmonton's average annual temperature is as high as that of St. Paul. Manitoba has a similar climate to that of Northern Michigan. The mean temperature in Winnipeg for July is 66°, which is warmer than the July weather in any part of England. Flower growth in the valley of the Mackenzie is almost coincident in time with the flower growth in the valley of the Mississippi. Wild flax grows within the Arctic Circle, and there are wheat-fields and flour mills at Vermilion-on-the-Peace in latitude 58°30'.

The warm chinook winds sweeping through the passes of the Rockies over the farms of Central Canada melt the snow and mellow the soil. These are facts; and it is conditions, not theories, that the farmer must face.

ROOM FOR ALL

Place a pair of dividers with one leg on the boundary between the United States and Canada and the other leg at Key West, Fla. Then swing the lower leg to the northwest and it will not reach the limit of good agricultural land. Here is the field for the world's next farming race. Nature knows no political parties, no race exclusiveness; she recognizes no dividing parallels of latitude. In this great wheat belt the Government of Canada gives 160 acres as a free farm to every man who will till it. The industrious worker who knows something of farming can scarcely fail of success here. This is why a yearly stream of immigrants is pouring in to this western land from Europe on the east and from the United States on the south.

The Prairie Provinces contain 350 million acres of land, of which 150 million acres is almost entirely unexplored. The total area of surveyed land, all agricultural, is 149 million acres. Of this area only about 12 million acres has been brought under cultivation. As the lands are settled, the railroads extend their lines into each new section.

RAILWAYS

Four great railway systems operate in Western Canada—the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Great Northern.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has over 5,000 miles of track in operation west of Winnipeg. This is exclusive of their yard trackage in Winnipeg which makes another 120 miles. To this should rightfully be added the water routes on the British Columbia inland lakes, another 342 miles. There are 1,200 wheat elevators along the Canadian Pacific Railway

lines west of Port Arthur. The system as a whole operates 70 steamships, 1,399 locomotives, 1,684 passengers and sleeping cars, and 44,692 freight cars, and with lines under its control, has more mileage than any railway on the continent.

The Canadian Northern has the unparalleled record of building a mile a day for every day of the last twelve years. It operates 500 wheat elevators and warehouses, and in the year 1909, carried to the lake ports 29 million bushels of grain, 21 million bushels of which was wheat. It has the largest wheat elevator in the world, at Port Arthur, with a capacity of 7½ million bushels. Extending from Port Arthur to beyond Edmonton in direct line, this western section of the road will soon connect with its eastern line, opening up much fertile wooded land north of Lake Superior. East and west its branches stretch, and it will not be many years until it reaches the Far North and the Far Pacific.

The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railway will ultimately have a combined mileage of 13,895 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific has charters to build twenty-three branch lines, and was an active factor in the movement of the 1910 wheat crop. One hundred and thirty-five new towns will be built on this line between Winnipeg and Edmonton, of which 100 have already had a beginning.

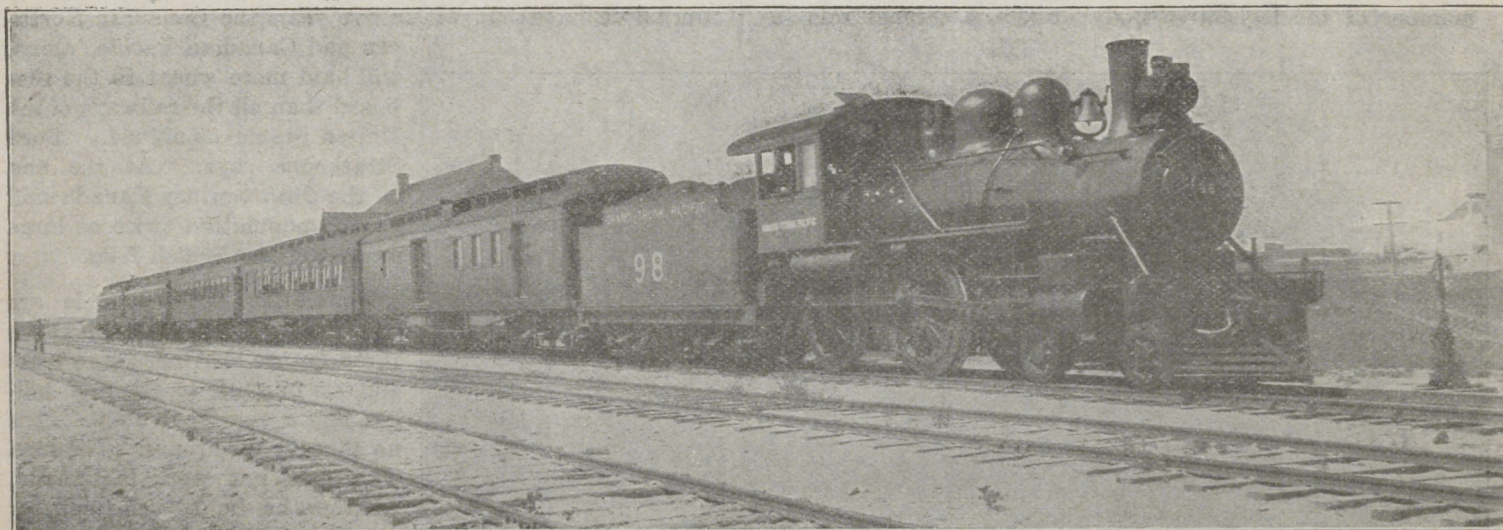
The Great Northern has a number of branch lines which extend into the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, with others in prospect.

The railways are looking for business and when any group of farmers shows that they can produce a substantial something to be sent out to the rest of the world, they will not have to wait long for a railroad. Recognizing the vital part which the railways play in the life of Canada and the possibility of the abuse of power on the part of railroad owners, the Government has established a commission or court which is clothed with full authority to adjust all disputes between the public and the railways and to absolutely control freight and passengers rates.

CROP-HANDLING CAPACITY—ELEVATORS

In Manitoba there is an elevator capacity of 21,752,000 bushels, an increase of 772,000 bushels over the year 1908. The storage capacity in Saskatchewan increased from 17,924,500 in 1908 to 24,423,500 in 1910. Alberta's elevator capacity has almost doubled, being now 8,107,400 bushels as against 4,092,400 bushels in 1908. The elevators in the Prairie Provinces west of Winnipeg have a storage capacity of 54,234,900 bushels, an increase of over 11,000,000 over 1908.

The development is going on so rapidly that it is safe to assume that a proportionate yearly increase of storage will be necessary for the next ten years at least.



Railway Construction in Western Canada has had a Remarkable History as a Glance at the Outline Maps on the Opposite Page will Show. Some Hundreds of Miles of New Road are Being Built Each Year

The railway mileage throughout Central Canada is not to be lost sight of in connection with grain handling. The present mileage is about 11,500 and it is constantly increasing.

The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific has opened up millions of acres hitherto inaccessible commercially, and with the completion of its branch lines the area so benefited will be still further increased. In like manner the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern have been extending branches.

By the end of next year there will be but few districts in the three provinces which are not within easy range of some point on the great railway systems of the Dominion.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

"How am I to be governed?" is the question put by the intelligent settler who contemplates bringing his family into Canada that they may grow up to be a part of this new land.

Canada is an integral part of the British Empire and is essentially a self-governing nation. The duties of lawmaking are divided between the Dominion and the provinces.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of two houses—an appointed Senate and an elected Commons. The qualification of voters for the Dominion Commons is either manhood suffrage—one man, one vote—or if a property qualification is imposed, it is so light as to practically exclude no one.

Parliament makes the laws. Their administration is in the hands of a Cabinet, each member of which must be also a member of either the House of Commons or the Senate. Each Minister, as a member of the Cabinet is called, is responsible to the people for his every administrative act. A Cabinet remains in power only so long as it retains the support of a majority of the members of the House of Commons.

The Dominion Parliament deals with the militia, criminal law, railways, customs, post-office, the tariff, and trade relations with other countries. The Dominion controls the administration of public lands in the three Prairie Provinces and in Northern Canada. As these provinces contain millions of acres of unoccupied agricultural land, which is immediately available for settlement, the Dominion Government takes up very earnestly the work of promoting and encouraging the right kind of immigration.

Each Province has a legislative body and an administrative body. The governing body in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, consists of one house, elected by popular vote; and a cabinet. The legislature, makes the laws, the cabinet supervises their administration. As in the Dominion Parliament, each member of a cabinet in any of these provinces must also be a member of the legislative body; and the cabinet remains

in power only so long as it commands the support of a majority of the members of the legislative body. The legislatures make civil law and administer criminal law, provide for municipal government, and deal generally with matters of a provincial nature. Each Province is in absolute control of its own system of provincial education, and probably no country in the world enjoys a broader or more generous system of public education than that which obtains in Canada's four western provinces.

Western Canada, untrammelled by old-world tradition, has evolved a system of free public schools admirably fitted to the needs of a new country. Provision for education is generous, the desire being to bring within the reach of each child the opportunity of acquiring a sound English education.

Law and Order.—Canadians have reason to feel proud of the laws governing the country and the manner in which they are administered. There is an observance of them that is appreciated by all law-abiding citizens.

VARIETY OF RESOURCES

The industrial future of Prairie Canada is based upon a wonderful variety of natural resources. Attention has been chiefly directed to the opportunity in wheat, but in a plain which stretches 1,000 miles one way and over 600 miles another, inducements of diverse character offer. The surface of the country consists of a series of terraced plains running northwest and southeast parallel to the Rockies. Western Alberta extends to and beyond the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains with elevations as high as 4,000 feet above sea level. Passing east from here the foot-hills give way to a great prairie steppe embracing about three-fourths of Alberta. The average elevation of this section is 2,000 feet above sea level. The next great elevated plain, with a mean height of 1,000 feet, broadly speaking, includes the whole Province of Saskatchewan. And the major part of Manitoba attains an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet.

The resources of these three provinces make possible successful farming of every description. "Extensive" farming, that is, grazing and grain growing, has blazed the way on the prairies. Now, mixed or "intensive" farming, that is, the specialized branches of husbandry, is treading close on the heels of the wheat grower.

Comparisons are sometimes illuminating. In Canada, a population less than that of Greater London, in addition to one already completed, is now throwing two additional great world highways across a region which, twenty-five years ago, was stigmatized as an unproductive desert. The Wall Street Journal declares that within five years the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific, alone, will haul more wheat to the seaboard than all the railways of the United States combined. Lord Strathcona says: "At the end of the 20th century Canada will have a population twice as large as that of the British Isles."

Population.—The people are coming in. The population of the three Prairie Provinces grew from 400,000 in 1901, to about a million and a quarter in 1910. It is no country for drones. The man who does not work in Canada, whether he be a rich man or a poor man, is looked upon with suspicion by the rest.



Gasoline Engine "Breaking" the Prairie in Battleford (Saskatchewan) District



Grain in Western Canada is Usually Threshed from the Shock, Although Some Farmers Prefer to Stack Their Grain

Nationality is no bar to progress, if the man has pluck and determination, but a natural preference is shown to those who speak English and appreciate British modelled institutions. Good common sense, a willingness to work, an acceptance of conditions, all make for success. Some idea of the rapid settlement of the West may be gained by noting that the homestead entries of 1906-07 (9 months) were 21,647, and of 1909-10 were 41,568.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM JULY 1, 1906, TO OCT. 31, 1910

	British	Continental	U. S.	Totals
Fiscal period (9 mos.) 1906-1907	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,667
Fiscal year 1907-1908	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
Fiscal year 1908-1909	52,901	34,175	59,832	146,908
Fiscal year 1909-1910	59,790	45,206	103,798	208,794
Fiscal year (7 mos.) 1910-1911	90,740	51,663	85,563	227,966
Totals	379,404	249,236	342,164	970,804

Forest Reserves and Tree Culture.—Numerous forest reserves have been established throughout the Western Provinces. These serve a double purpose: They protect the sources of the principal rivers and streams and provide for a timber supply for future years.

The areas of the forest reserves under Dominion control are as follows:

Manitoba	2,393,720 acres
Saskatchewan	515,360 "
Alberta	9,308,160 "
British Columbia	1,447,200 "

Total 13,665,440 acres

Not so long ago, the people of Central Canada were told they could grow no trees except the Manitoba maple, the poplar, and the birch. Broadway in Winnipeg is one of the most beautiful streets in the world, and the elms have made it so. The foliage has become so thick that the trees will have to be thinned out. Of all the elms planted in Winnipeg not one per cent has died. In several western towns there are splendid avenues of trees, of a few years' growth.

The Dominion Government has for some years actively encouraged tree culture by individual farmers in the prairie districts. It not only provides free seeds but also provides for supervision of the planting and for inspection of the plantation from time to time by experts. Up to the present (1910) 16½ million trees have been planted under this government scheme.

Water.—There are very few districts where water cannot be readily secured. In some cases the provincial governments supply machinery for sinking test wells. Artesian wells, with a never-failing supply, have solved the water question in some parts. Then again, there is the river and lake system of the country. In selecting land, some prefer lands having dips or depressions, which not only supply water, but also ensure sufficient native hay for horses, cattle, and sheep that may require "housing" during a part of the winter.

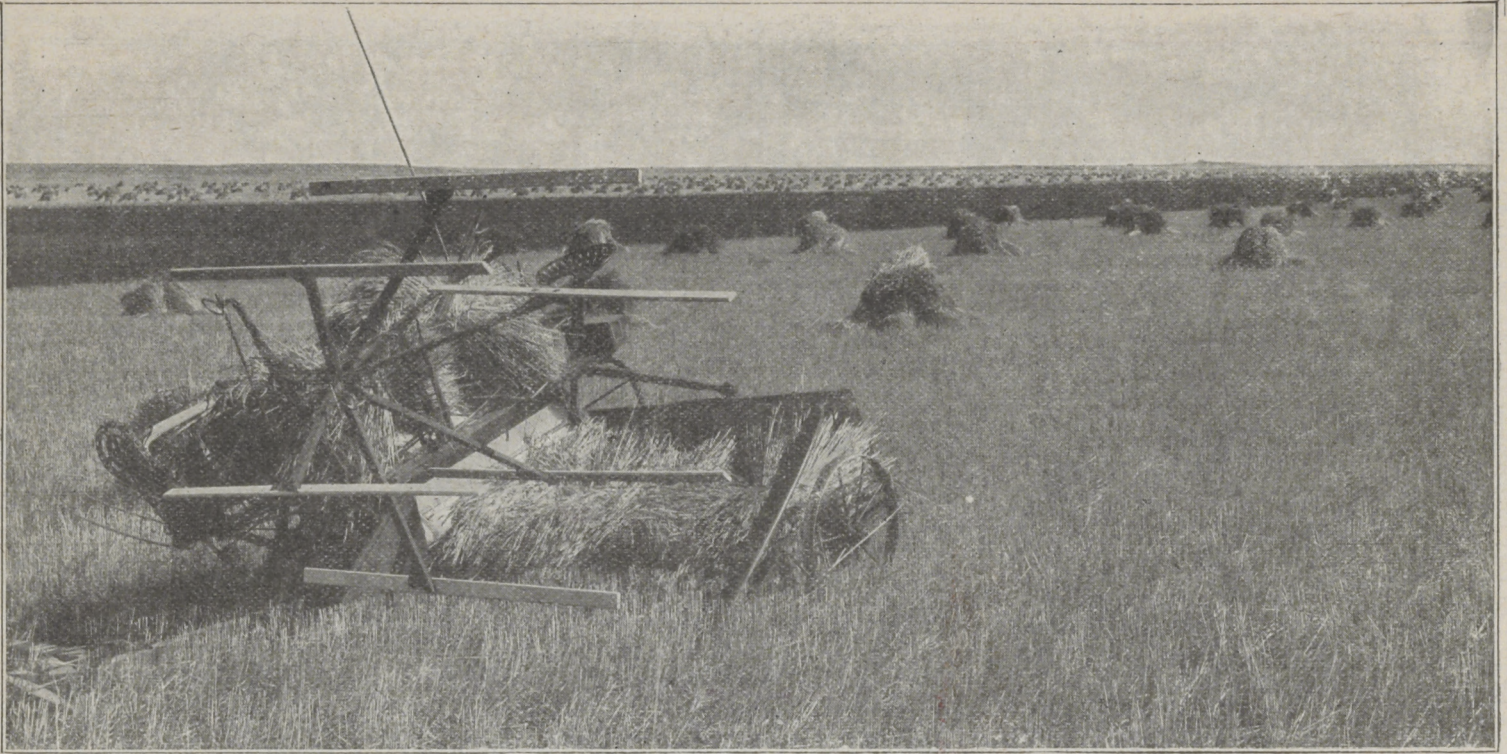
Value of Farm Lands Increasing.—The crops of the last seven years and the impetus given thereby to immigration have been prime factors in promoting an upward trend of values. The prices asked at present for good agricultural land are not high. Those competent to judge say that the crops of Western Canada will make farming on land worth £20 per acre profitable. Thus it will be seen that the value attached to property at present is remarkably low considering the productive capacity of the soil. In 1901 lands were for sale by the different railway companies at prices averaging from 12s to 16s per acre, and now they range from £2, 8s to £3 per acre and upwards. Prices in 1915 may be advanced as much beyond present values as those quoted are in excess of the figures of seven or eight years ago.

The person desirous of buying should investigate thoroughly. There is so much good land for sale, and so many good companies through whom to do business, that no one need be duped in a transaction of this nature. The land departments of the different railways having lands for sale supply prices and terms to prospective purchasers.

Harvest Help Needed.—From 20,000 to 30,000 extra hands are required in the harvest fields of Central Canada each year, and farmers secure excellent prices for their products. They are opening up large areas of new land, increasing total crop production, and their purchasing power is also greatly expanding. The millions of dollars gained from grain and products exported has forced railroad construction, while the big areas of land broken call for additional men.



Area available for pre-emption—Tinted green.
Each square represents a township 6 miles square.



A Wheat Field and Summer Fallow in Western Canada

Big Land Rushes.—So great is the demand for the free lands of Central Canada that remarkable rushes take place when new and specially desirable areas are thrown open for settlement. In connection with these rushes great care is taken to guard against any departure from the Government's policy of "first come first served." The consequence is the land seekers have the choice of the land in the order in which they get to the office. When there is a rush for newly opened land, the land seekers fall into single file and get to the office counter in the order of their position in the file. In January, 1910, 1,100 pieces were thrown open at Lethbridge, Alberta. A thousand persons lined up from the land office around a whole block to take their turns to enter for homesteads. Some sat out for three days before the opening, lined up along the fence facing the entrance to the land office in order to secure a front position in the line.

There have been similar rushes at Moose Jaw and elsewhere.

Not Grain Alone.—The wonderful production of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax, and rye—in Central Canada has aroused the attention of the world, and throughout the United States the interest has grown so that 103,798 Americans took up their residence in Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

But grain has not been the only source of revenue for the prairie farmers. It is calculated that in 1909 the farmer's revenue was increased by £4,000,000 by sales of potatoes, turnips, and other roots, hay, cattle, hogs, sheep, dairy products, and poultry.

WILL A QUARTER-SECTION PAY?

"Will the tilling of a quarter of a section (160 acres) pay?" when asked of those who have tried it provokes the invariable answer that "It will and does pay." "We, or those following us, will make less than that pay," said one who had proved up on a homestead. Another pointed for proof to the fact that many of those who commenced on homesteads are now owners of other quarters—and even larger areas, showing that they have progressed in obtaining more land, while others still have stuck to the homestead quarter and this year are marketing as much as £400 worth of grain; and often nearer £600.

Is Central Canada Reliable in Its Production?—Experience is the best guide and the thousands of farmers who are becom-

ing well off in the Canadian West and who are sending for their friends and relatives to come to share the West's prosperity, offer the best answer to the question. But there are figures which demonstrate the matter very effectually. They are the figures regarding the actual quantities of grain shipped via the various railways and inspected by Government officers, in connection with the shipping. The farmer has to retain large quantities of grain for seed and feed and other purposes, but he ships out his surplus, and the surplus it is that brings him in the cash. There is no guessing or estimating in regard to the quantity of grain shipped and inspected, and while one year may be better than another the reliability of the soil in the matter of productivity is shown by the steadily growing figures of grain inspections. The following are the official figures (in bushels) in regard to grain inspected at Winnipeg and other prairie points during a period of years:

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Wheat ..	39,786,600	64,619,100	73,140,920	53,389,350	74,055,450
Oats ..	2,736,000	8,652,000	14,935,500	16,761,600	21,996,009
Barley ..	486,000	1,628,400	2,715,600	2,635,200	3,579,600
Flax	288,000	503,000	908,000	1,617,000	2,208,000
Rye ..	.....	9,600	26,400	10,800	20,400
Speltz ..	2,000	.....	1,200	1,200	.....
Total grain inspected	43,280,600	75,412,100	91,727,620	74,415,150	101,859,450



While Grain Growing has been Given the Most Attention, Stock Raising has a Promising Future

In many districts the land has been farmed continuously for thirty years, and yet it is as productive as ever. This is particularly apparent in the districts about Portage la Prairie.

Will You Buy, Rent, or Homestead?—The question is one that Canadian Government officials are frequently asked, especially in the homes of a family of boys who have become interested in Central Canada. If the young man has grit and inexperience let him homestead. Treating this subject in a newspaper article, a correspondent very tersely says, "He will survive the ordeal and gain his experience at less cost."

Another has ample knowledge of farming practice, experience in farm management, but lacks pluck and staying power and the capacity to endure. The food for thought and opportunity for action provided by the management of an improved farm would be just the stimulus required to make him settle into harness and "work out his own salvation in fear and trembling."

Many men make excellent, progressive, broad-gauge farmers, by renting or buying an improved farm in a settled district and keeping in touch with more advanced thought and methods. Their immediate financial success may not be so great; their ultimate success will be much greater, for they have been saved from narrow-gauge ways and withering at the top.

Let the boy take the route that appeals to him. Don't force him to homestead if he pines to rent. Don't try to keep him at home if homesteading looks good to him. The thing to remember is that success may be achieved by any one of the three routes. If the foundation is all right, hard work the method, and thoroughness the motto, it makes little difference what road is taken—whether homesteading, buying, or renting—Central Canada is big enough and good farming profitable enough.

No Established Religion.—In religious matters and politically Canada is the freest country in the world. There is no established religion and each person is at liberty to worship as he pleases. Living is cheap; climate is good; education and land are free. On most of the prairies there are no trees to be cut away, and virgin soil can be broken in the first year.

Spreading All Over the Plains.—A correspondent of the Toronto (Ont.) *Globe*, whose study of Central Canada establishes him as an authority, deals with some of the conditions there—and no apology is offered for the reproduction of an extract interesting to those seeking new homes:

The newcomers are being distributed to the four corners of the Prairie Provinces, and many are locating in British Columbia. Each is more or less familiar with the general characteristics of the particular section in which he settles, and he takes no chances. Relatives or friends may be already established, and he has come with the idea of joining them. If it be a case of going into a new district, the decision to locate there is probably based on the information and experience gained during a "prospecting" tour. The head of the family or one of the boys has taken time to travel through Central Canada, and has made close observation of the conditions. The possibility of disappointment is reduced to a minimum by this means, and the results are beneficial and encouraging to the individual settlers.

MONEY QUALIFICATIONS

A few broad general suggestions might be made to the settlers who come in with varying capital at their command.

The Man Who Has Less Than £60.—This man had better work for wages for the first year. He can either hire out to established farmers or find employment on railway construction work. During the year, opportunity may open up for him to take up his free grant or make the first payment on a valuable quarter-section that he would like to purchase.

The Man Who Has £120.—Get hold of your 160-acre free homestead at once, build your shack, and proceed with your homestead duties. During the six months that you are free to absent yourself from your homestead hire out to some successful farmer and get enough to tide you over the other half of the year which you must spend in

residence upon the land. When you have put in six months' residence during each of these years and have complied with the improvement conditions required by the Land Act, you become the absolute owner of the homestead.

The Man Who Has £200.—Either homestead a farm or purchase one on the installment plan, and get to work at once. A small house and outbuildings will be required, with horses or oxen, a plough, a wagon, etc. Working out in the harvest season will be needed to bring in money to tide over the winter and get the crop sown in good condition. As the crop grows, opportunity is given to make the house comfortable, to look around and plan ahead.

If the settler locates early in the season he may get in a crop of potatoes or oats in May or early June.

The adaptable and friendly man going into Canada will find a welcome awaiting him. There is room for everybody. The man already established, the railways, and the Government are equally anxious to secure further immigration of the right kind. The new man is not looked upon as an intruder but as a producer of new wealth, an enricher of the commonwealth. The new man should buy his tools as he needs them. Until he has more than thirty acres under crop he can work with a neighbour, in exchange for the services of a binder. He may not need to build a granary for two or three years. A cow is a good investment at the beginning, and a vegetable garden easily pays its own way.



Pure-Bred Sheep in Western Canada

What £250 Will Buy.—No farmer should come expecting to make a homestead pay its own way the first year. He needs buildings, an equipment, and money for the maintenance of himself and family, until his first harvest can be garnered. After securing his land and putting up his buildings, £250 will give him a fairly good equipment to begin with. This will probably be expended as under:

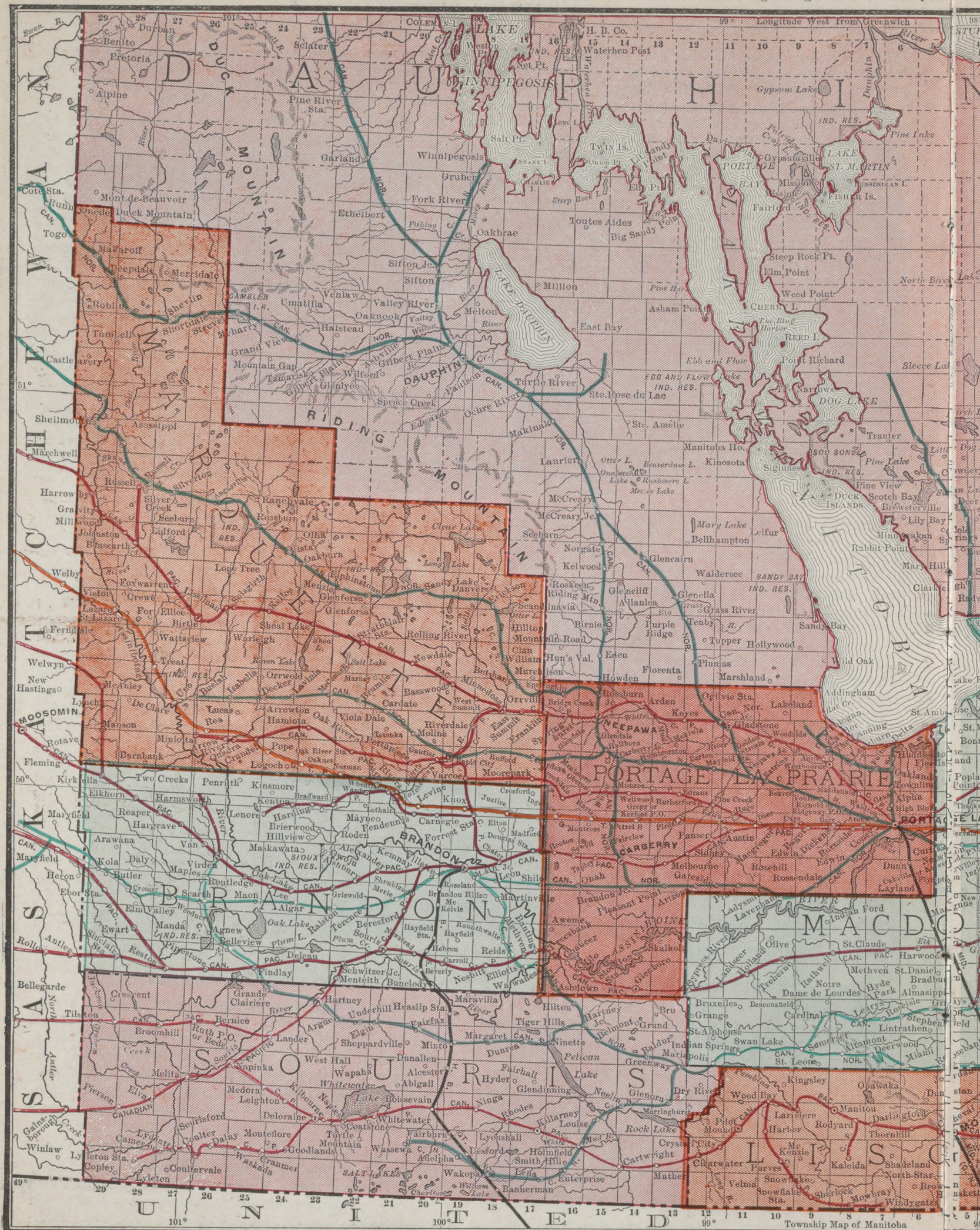
1 team of good horses	\$360 00 or £72
1 harvester	150 00 or £30
4 milchcows at \$40 (£8)	160 00 or £32
1 seeder	90 00 or £18
1 strong wagon	70 00 or £14
4 hogs at \$15 (£3)	60 00 or £12
4 sheep at \$5 (£1)	20 00 or £4
1 set strong harness	35 00 or £7
1 rough sleigh	25 00 or £5
1 disc harrow	25 00 or £5
1 breaking plough	25 00 or £5
1 mowing machine	60 00 or £12
1 stubble plough	20 00 or £4
1 harrow	20 00 or £4
Other smaller tools	40 00 or £8
Barnyard fowls	40 00 or £8

Total.....\$1,200 00 or £250

PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE

The mean temperature during the three summer months in Prairie Canada is about the same whether one reads it on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway or far north toward the Arctic Circle. In Manitoba, half the yearly rainfall comes within the summer months. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, fully 56 per cent of the year's rainfall comes to the farmer in the summer, when it does most good.

April on these prairies is truly a spring month and very often spring seeding is completed before the beginning of May. This statement is proven by the records which give Winnipeg an average daily maximum temperature in April of 47°; Calgary, 53°; Edmonton, 52°; and Medicine Hat, 58°.



lands; solid lines show surveyed lands.

Central and Southern MANITOBA

SCALE,

Statute Miles, 22=1 Inch.

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Copyright, 1917, by Rand, McNally & Co.

Canadian Pacific

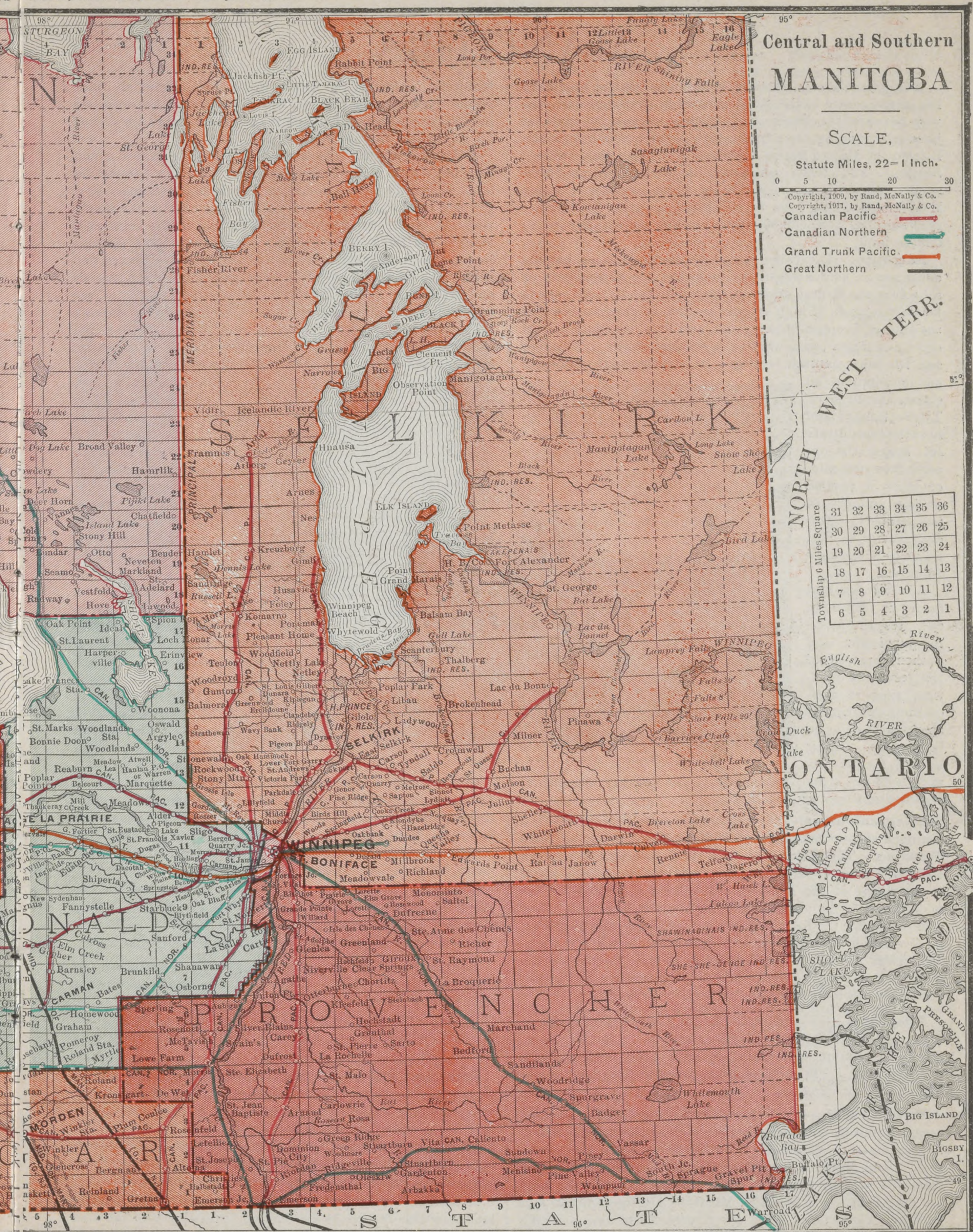
Canadian Northern

Grand Trunk Pacific

Great Northern

NORTH
WEST
TERR.

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1



MANITOBA

Manitoba, the most easterly of the three Central Provinces, lies in the centre of the North American continent and midway between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, its southern boundary running down to the 49th parallel, which separates it from the United States. Manitoba is larger than Ireland, Scotland, and Wales combined, its area covering 74,000 square miles, about one-eighth of which perhaps is water. If a family of five were to be placed on every half-section of Manitoba, over 600,000 souls would be actually living on the land.

Education.—The value placed by Manitobans on popular education is evidenced in the fact that the expenditure on schools is the largest drain on the public funds. All schools below the grade of high schools are free to children between the ages of five and fifteen years, and high schools in all the cities and larger towns are free to resident pupils. Winnipeg and Brandon maintain colleges of a very high standard, and children of all classes attend them. Two sections of land in each township are set apart, the income from the sales of which is applied to the support of free schools. This also applies to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

An experimental farm at Brandon educates the farming population, and authentic records of the results of practical work in agricultural experiment are furnished to farmers free. Dairy schools, farmers' institutes, live stock associations, and other agricultural organizations are also available.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Province is served by the natural drainage system making into Hudson Bay by way of Lake Winnipeg. The rivers run from the eastern and western sides to the lower lands in the centre, and practically all of the drainage of the Province reaches the sea by the rivers making out of the natural reservoir of Lake Winnipeg. The chief rivers are the Red, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, and Pembina, all of which have important tributaries, except the Winnipeg. The rivers are not rapid, but there is force enough in the Winnipeg to supply electric power for tramways and industrial purposes for many cities as large as Winnipeg.

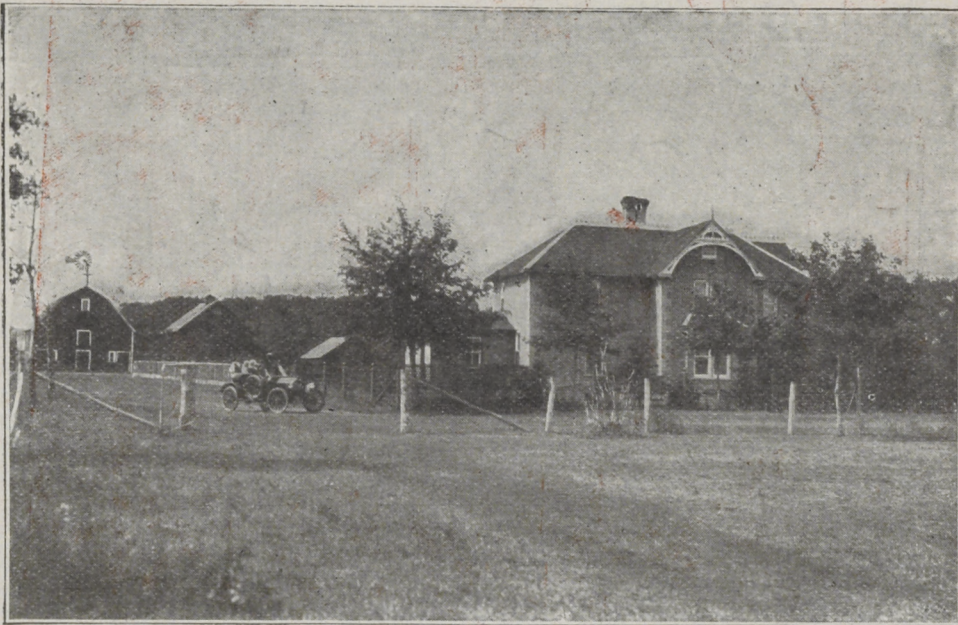
Telephones.—Several years ago the Government of Manitoba purchased the Bell telephone system in the Province. Since then numerous extensions have been made. There are now over 5,000 miles of long distance lines, and about 9,000 rural subscribers.

Forest Wealth.—For those who love timber-covered areas, Manitoba can point to a strip along its east boundary, approximately eighty miles wide, of spruce, birch, and tamarack, which extends into the extreme east of the Province from the wooded lands of New Ontario. Large sawmills are established. In Western Manitoba are forest areas, and timbered districts exist on the Turtle Mountains and the Brandon Hills. The true forest persists in Northwestern

Manitoba as far as the Duck Mountains. From all these points quantities of lumber, fence posts, and firewood are sent to the prairie settlers, and the rivers and lakes are skirted by a plentiful tree growth.

Soil and Surface.—The surface of Manitoba is not a flat, bare stretch, a "bald-headed prairie." A large part of the land, especially in the south, is flat, being, geologists say, the bed of a wide, prehistoric lake. But even in the southwest the land rises into wooded hills, and in the southeast, close to the Lake-of-the-Woods country, there is a genuine forest. Down through the heart of the Province stretch two great lake chains, Lake Winnipeg and lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba. These receive as tribute the waters of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine west, and discharge through the Nelson River to Hudson Bay. Sloping to the west from the Lake Manitoba plain is a range of hills known as the Duck Mountains, Riding Moun-

tains, and the Porcupine Hills. These hills are modest in their height, have a gentle slope, and in no way interfere with the fact that almost the whole land surface of Manitoba west of its great lakes is ready for cultivation. Manitoba soil is a deep, rich loam, inexhaustible in its productiveness; it is essentially agricultural. There are 25½ million acres of land surveyed, about one-fifth of which was under crop in 1910.



A Manitoba Farmer's Home; a Few Years Ago This Farm Was Unbroken Prairie

Climate.—Manitoba enjoys sunshine the entire year. The autumns are long and delightful, ploughing weather continuing until, or into, November. Winter lasts three or four months. Yearly precipitation is 21.5 inches. Seeding begins about the middle of April. For man and beast and plant Manitoba is a wonderfully healthy place.

Manitoba's surplus product of wheat over and above her home consumption is largely sent to Eastern Canada and to Europe. In addition to wheat, great crops of rye, flax, hay, peas, and potatoes are produced, and also garden truck.

Railroads.—The growing and marketing of grain are the chief industries of Manitoba, and the extension of the railways goes hand in hand with the development of the land. The combined railway mileage of the Province is 3,505, and few farmers find themselves more than eight or ten miles from a line of steel.

Game and Fish.—In 1909, Manitoba's fishery output represented a value of over £200,000, most of this being realized from the lucrative whitefish. Wild ducks, geese, and swans haunt the lakes and rivers, while on the prairies are flocks of prairie chickens. On the hills and in the woodland moose and deer abound, and there are wolf, bear, lynx, fox, marten, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals.

Available Homesteads.—Manitoba has 1½ million acres of land available for free homesteading, located east of the Red River, and between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, also west



CITY HALL, WINNIPEG

of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. To those who appreciate the picturesque advantage of tree growth, these districts make strong appeal. If the timber is a light scrub, it is easily removed; if, on the other hand, the forest is heavy, it richly repays the cost of clearing. Creeks, lakes, and rivers abound, while water for domestic purposes can generally be secured by sinking wells to a moderate depth. It is easy to realize that Manitoba lands as they produce their crops from year to year are steadily advancing in value; while the interest accrues regularly, the principal is also increasing.

Important Facts.—Area, 47,188,298 acres; total area under grain crop (1909), 4,922,263 acres; total grain crop (1909), 113,428,033 bushels; threshing outfits operated (1908) 2,287; £518,000 in new farm buildings erected in 1909; millions of acres of good mixed farming or wheat land open for settlement; railway mileage, 3,505 miles.

Beef Raising and Dairying.—During the winter of 1908-09, about 25,000 head of cattle were fattened, and the number of milch cows was 173,546 as compared with 110,00 five years previous. The dairy produce (butter) for 1909 was valued at £280,054; the cheese output was about £40,000—showing that dairying is a very important industry; good prices are obtained and the quality is excellent in colour and flavour. The abundant grasses are rich in the fattening properties essential to the raising of cattle and production of butter and cheese. Government dairy schools promote these industries.

Mixed Farming General.—Grain growing has given Manitoba agricultural pre-eminence in the eyes of the world, but the leaven of mixed farming is gradually and surely permeating the minds of farmers; there is scarcely one but has his herd of cattle or his flock of sheep. His hogs are fattening for market, and poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue. Prices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become overstocked with any one or more of them.

Businesslike Farming.—Nowhere on the continent, more than in Manitoba, has farming advanced to the dignity of a

thoroughly businesslike occupation. Here the farmer works, not merely for a living, but, rather, for a handsome profit. Instances are frequent where large areas under wheat have given a clear profit of over £2, 8s an acre. All the labour of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired done at about £1, 10s per acre. Even allowing £1, 12s, it is a poor year that will not yield a handsome margin over this.

Winnipeg.—Winnipeg is a remarkable city. In 1870, it was a frontier trading post of the Hudson Bay Company with a total population of 215 souls. An official census taken to-day would find a population of probably 150,000. The reason for this wonderful advancement is readily found in the harvests of wheat ripening on the rich prairie lands tributary to this "Buckle of the Wheat Belt." The wide boulevarded streets, substantial bank buildings, crowded railroad depots, all tell insistently the same story of prosperity. The city owns its public parks, quarries, waterworks, street lighting systems, and asphalt plants. Its bank clearings in 1909 were £154,128,465, as compared with £122,800,000 in 1908, occupying the seventh place in the cities of North America. The post office here last year paid money orders to the sum of nearly £1,700,000. There are 115 churches and forty schools, four live daily newspapers, with forty weekly and monthly publications. The building records for the city for the six years ending December, 1909, show that £11,000,000 were spent during that period. In the first ten months of 1910 the new buildings constructed were valued at £2,740,000. The factories employ 13,000 hands, with an output exceeding £5,000,000. Sixteen railway tracks radiate from the city.

St. Boniface, the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of St. Boniface, adjoins and is partly surrounded by the business section of the city of Winnipeg, estimated population, 13,000.

Brandon.—Brandon, the second city in the Province, is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine with the Little Saskatchewan, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, some 130 miles west of Winnipeg. Seven branch railways make in here. Grain elevators, flour-mills, and machine shops, together with the wholesale houses and fourteen branch banks, show the solid nature of the business of this city. Brandon is an educational centre with a college and high school of which a city ten times its size might well be proud. On the outskirts of the city is the Dominion Experimental Farm, a valuable institution admirably run.

Portage la Prairie.—Portage la Prairie, population 6,500, enjoys splendid railway facilities. Several industries are established here. It owns a beautiful park, has a fine educational system, including a collegiate institute, and supports many churches and fraternal societies. Portage Plains have been cropped for thirty consecutive years without a failure.

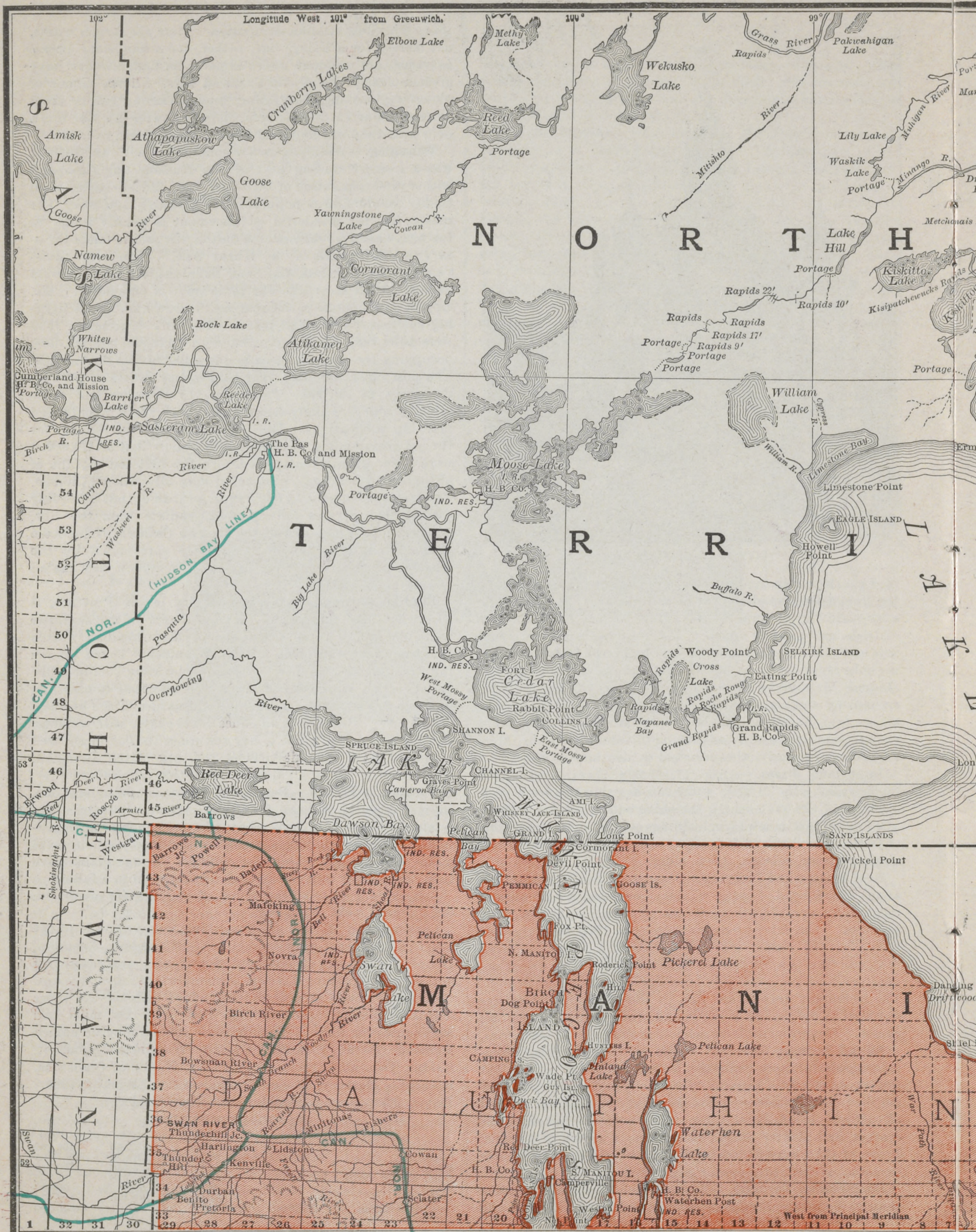
Selkirk is a distributing point of supplies for points on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

Carberry and Morden are flourishing railway towns in the heart of fine wheat-growing sections. Minnedosa, Neepawa, Dauphin, Carman, Virden, and Souris also are centres of notable grain-growing districts, and important railroad towns.

Scores of towns now developing afford openings for those desiring business opportunities, each with its mills and warehouses for wheat. Among these centres may be named Manitou, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Somerset, Baldur, Deloraine, Melita, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, Killarney, Hartney, Stonewall, Boissevain, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains, Pilot Mound, Winkler, and Plum Coulee.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA

	1891	1908	1909
Population.....	152,506	462,569	466,268
Horses.....	86,735	230,926	237,161
Milch cows.....	82,710	173,546	167,442
Other horned cattle.....	147,984	357,988	333,752
Sheep.....	35,838	29,265	29,074
Hogs.....	54,177	192,489	172,374
Cultivated farms.....			45,380



lands; solid lines show surveyed lands.



SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan, the middle one of the Prairie Provinces, is a huge rectangle extending from the 49th to the 60th parallel, with an area as big as that of France, and twice the size of the British Isles. Saskatchewan has a southern base of 390 miles bordering on the United States, and its length from north to south is 760 miles.

River Ways.—The chief rivers are the North Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, and Carrot. The North and South Saskatchewan both rise in the Rocky Mountains and each has a general easterly trend. The Red Deer flows into the South Saskatchewan, about 150 miles north of the United States boundary. The South Saskatchewan runs east nearly half way across the Province, then turns north and enters the North Saskatchewan River a little east of the town of Prince Albert. The South Saskatchewan River, with the Qu'Appelle, intersects the Province from east to west, the Qu'Appelle being noted for its scenery and the excellent character of the country which it drains. The Carrot rises south of Prince Albert and runs an approximate parallel line to the North Saskatchewan, into which it flows near "The Pas," a Hudson Bay Company trading post.

Surface and Settlement.—The first tide of homeseekers into Saskatchewan flowed along the channel provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and each new railroad since built has been followed close at heel by eager, earnest land-seekers. So it is that one finds to-day prosperous settlements on both sides of the tracks of the Canadian Northern, the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Climate.—It has been demonstrated by years of experience that the climate of Saskatchewan is suited to the production of the best grain, vegetables, and live stock in the world, and that it is eminently healthful and invigorating. There are a number of features pertaining to the climate of Saskatchewan that combine to make it a very pleasant one. The elevation above the sea, which is from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, insuring clear and dry atmosphere; the comparatively light precipitation, adequate, however, for all practical purposes; the equable temperature during the winter months and the light snowfall, the very large proportion of bright sunshine, the summer breeze, and the clear pure air—these are features of the climate of Saskatchewan that may be emphasized. Nor is there ever the devastation by storm or flood, earthquake or cyclone, as is reported with such awful frequency from other parts of the world.

Precipitation occurs principally during the summer months. The total rainfall annually is not greater than is required to bring the crops to maturity; and the greater part of it occurs during the months in which it is most required. June and July are the wettest months in the year, although May and August are only moderately dry. Two-thirds of the annual precipitation occurs in the form of rain, between April and September.

The temperature during the summer season rises frequently to about 100 degrees; but the heat is tempered by a never-failing breeze, and the nights are cool and pleasant after even the hottest days. The number of hours of sunlight is greater here during the summer months than it is in more

southern latitudes; and the clear, healthful atmosphere is particularly refreshing and invigorating.

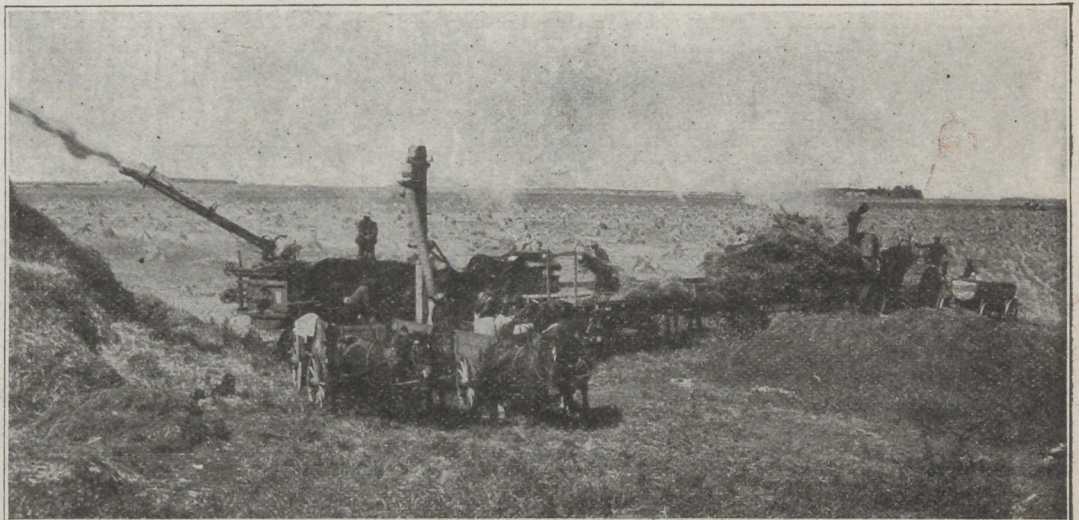
The autumn season in Saskatchewan is probably unsurpassed in any other part of the world. The rare atmosphere, perhaps, is never so pleasing as at that time, when the warm bright days, following nights during which the thermometer dips slightly below the freezing point, produce an exhilaration that makes life more than mere existence.

The winter, which usually begins about or shortly before the beginning of December and continues without interruption until the middle or end of March, is undoubtedly cold; but, thanks to the aid of comfortable houses and suitable clothing and furs, it inspires no dread and, indeed, is not unpleasant. The infrequent occurrence during that time of thaws or rain, the absence of humidity, the large proportion of bright sunshine, and the stillness of the atmosphere when the weather is coldest, all tend to make the winter weather healthful and even enjoyable. "Blizzards" or severe snowstorms occasionally occur; but they are not as a rule accompanied by extreme temperatures. The infrequency of thaws and the equability of the temperature cause a noticeable absence of pneumonia and those kindred troubles that are so much dreaded in more moist and changeable climates.

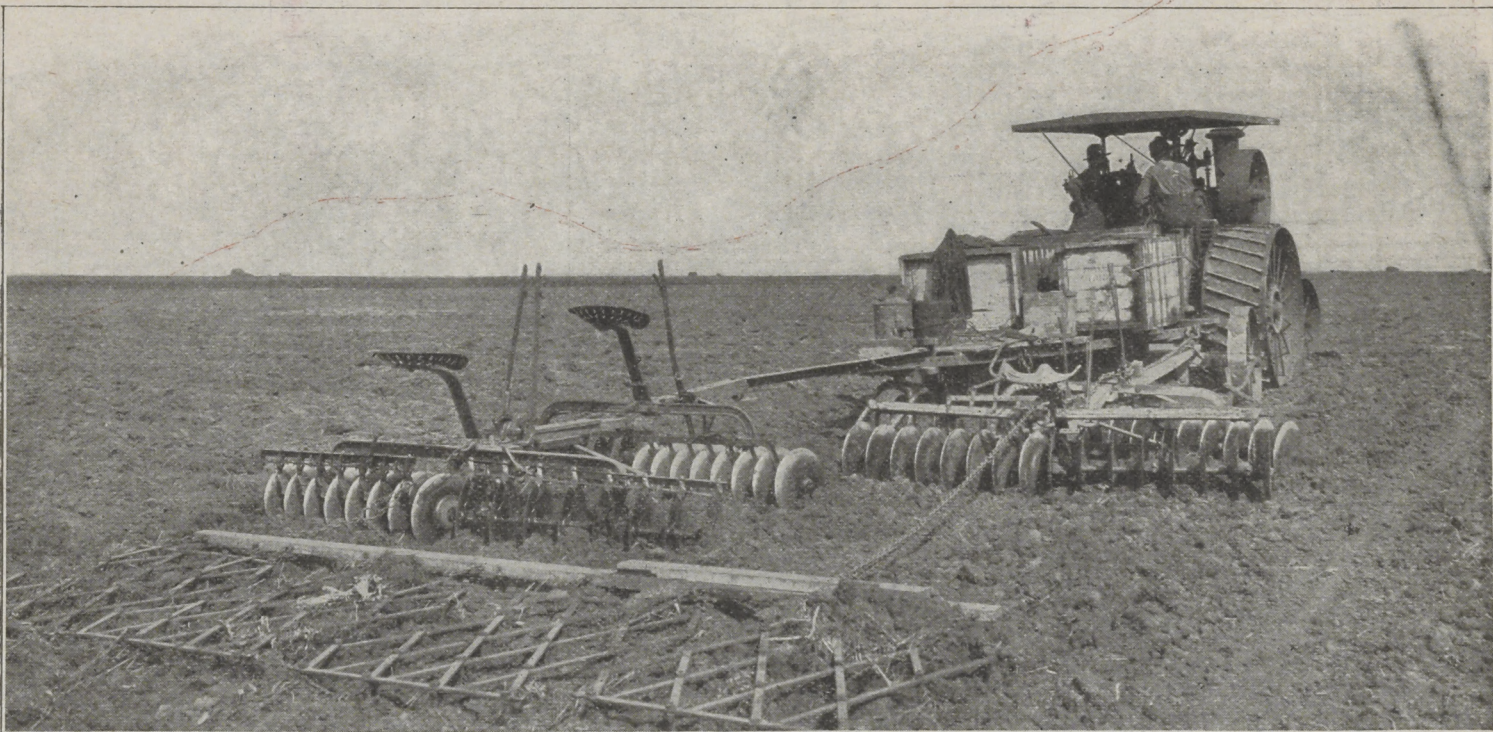
In an ordinary season, the winter ends about the middle or end of March, and in a few of the last twenty years the snow disappeared before the end of February. In some seasons grain has been sown about the middle of March, but that is very exceptional, and usually seeding is not in full swing until April.

In the ranching district, west and south of Swift Current, the Chinook winds occur at intervals during the winter. These warm dry winds blowing from the southwest cause the snow to disappear rapidly; and as it melts under the influence of the sun and atmosphere, the moisture seems to be evaporated. It is the occurrence of this wind that makes the southwestern part of the Province such an ideal ranching district. In that vicinity the stock winters well on the open range.

Saskatchewan Crops.—Saskatchewan is essentially a wheat-growing country. It leads all the other provinces in wheat production already, though only a comparatively small portion of its cultivable area has yet been brought under the plough. The crop districts into which the Province is divided for statistical purposes have a total area of 86,826,240 acres. The total area under wheat in 1909 was 4,085,000 acres.



Threshing from the Stook in Saskatchewan



IN SASKATCHEWAN

Discing, and Harrowing at the Same Time. Farmers are in this Way Able to Cultivate Large Areas with a Limited Amount of Help

and the total area under grain of all kinds (including wheat) was 6,888,100 acres, or 7.9 per cent of the area of the crop districts. The acreage of crops of all kinds in 1909 was 7,016,272 compared with 5,981,802 acres in 1908. The Saskatchewan Government has estimated the value of the 1909 crop, including roots, fodder, milk and its products, at £26,507,850. Adding to this the value of the live stock, £9,176,544, there is a total of agricultural assets for the Province of £35,684,393 owned by 81,303 farmers, or over £420 per farmer. In 1900 the Province had 13,000 farms under cultivation, so in nine years there has been an increase of over 600 per cent.

The following comparisons show the immense progress which the Province has made since 1901:

	1901	1909
Number of farms	13,380	81,303
Area of grain crops	577,393 acs.	6,898,000 acs.
Number of grain elevators	111	842
Capacity of grain elevators	2,978,000 bu.	24,279,000 bu.
Number of school districts	453	2,001

Live Stock.—The live-stock industry in Saskatchewan was, until the last rush of settlement, the principal industry of the Province. Now, however, in all parts of the Province excepting the southwest corner, a district comprising, approximately, 25,000 square miles, grain growing occupies the most prominent place in the farmer's operations. Where grain growing has not yet become general, and large flocks of sheep remain on the open range, ranching is still of prime importance. In the rest of the Province, south of the 55th parallel of latitude, grain growing is the preferred business, and live-stock industry takes a secondary place. The districts especially adapted to raising live stock are in the great "park belt" or semi-wooded area north of the Yorkton branch of the Canadian Pacific and the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway. Here the land is less easily broken up and the temptation to risk all in a wheat crop is reduced. Large numbers of cattle are raised here.

In the southwest large flocks of sheep are seen on the range. The swine industry has developed rapidly with the increase in settlement. Elevator screenings and low-grade grain furnish a cheap and satisfactory food, and the expansion of grain growing will furnish a further impetus to this industry.

It will thus be seen that while "wheat is-king" the Province produces considerable beef, mutton, and pork.

There has in recent years developed a great demand for farm power. Steam and gasoline engines aid the prairie farmer—but the time has not yet come for these to supersede the horse. Many carloads of work horses are imported. The average price is about £80 per team; but sound, well-trained horses, weighing 3,000 to 3,200 pounds per pair, will bring from £80 to £100 at five or six years of age.

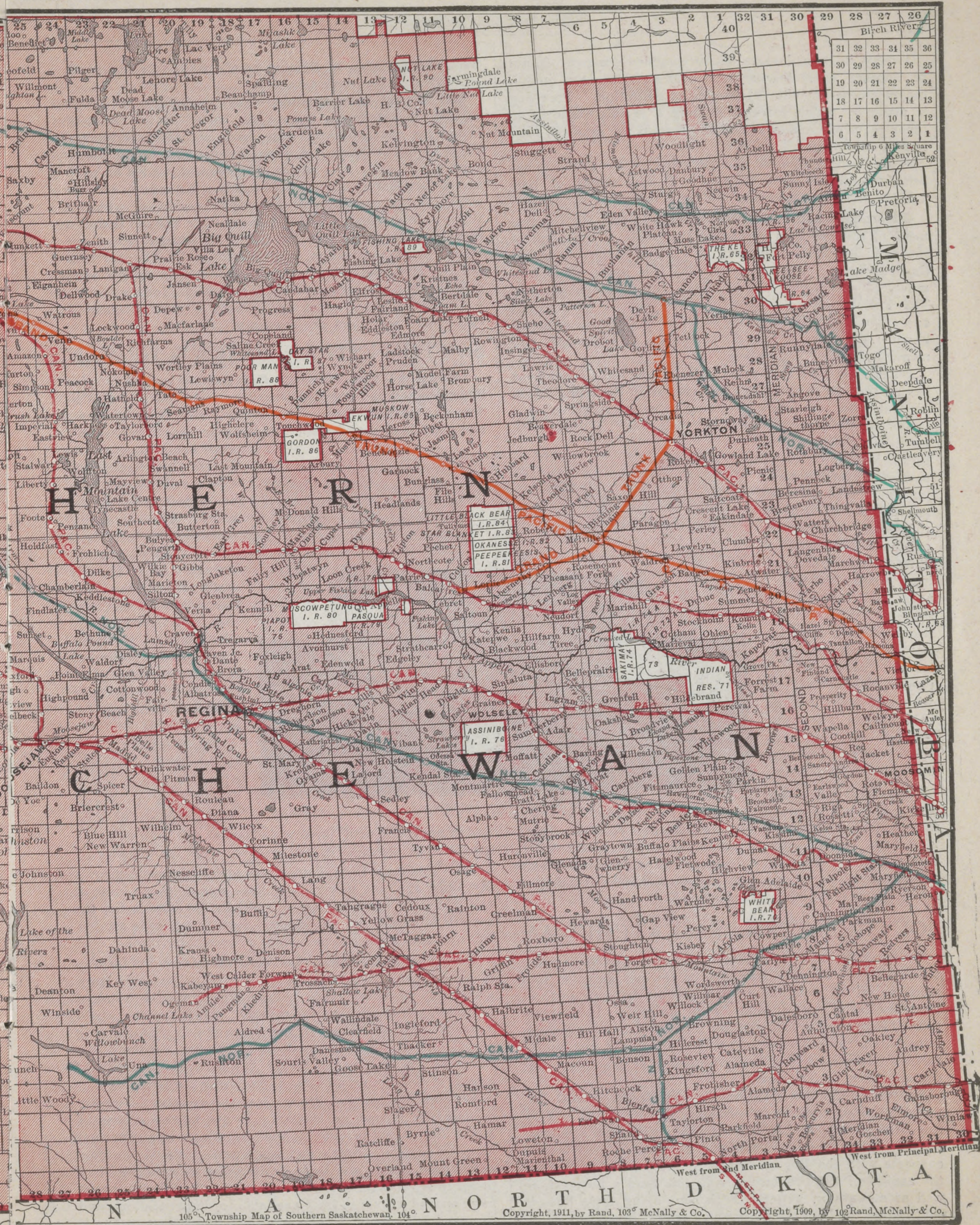
Dairying.—The natural conditions in certain parts of the Province are eminently suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

Locally there is an excellent market for butter. Most of the creameries are under governmental supervision, the Minister of Agriculture, through the Superintendent of Dairying, supervising all business transactions with the exception of cream delivery. A reasonable estimate places the output of butter for 1909, at 205,000 pounds, valued at £12,000. Adjacent districts to those in which creameries are now being operated, will, without doubt, follow dairying as their chief occupations; and rightly so, because of the favourable natural facilities which with intelligent application on the part of the settler makes success easily possible. The average price realized for butter for season of 1908, was, approximately, a shilling per pound; 1909, was 11d.

Lumbering.—North of Prince Albert, which is the centre at present of the lumber industry, and east of that city, lumbering is extensively carried on. In the northern forest the timber is spruce, both white and black, larch or tamarack, jack pine, aspen or white poplar, balsam or black poplar, and white birch. There are four lumber mills at Prince Albert.

Education.—School districts are established by the Government, but maintained and managed by the resident rate-payers of the district. The maximum size of rural districts is limited to twenty-five square miles, but the majority comprise from sixteen to twenty. A district must have four persons actually resident therein, who would be liable to assessment, and at least twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen years, inclusive. The schools are sustained by provincial aid and also by local rates.





Except in special cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, every teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the department of education. Provision is made by which teachers holding a certain standing in other parts of Canada and Great Britain are granted valid certificates to teach.

A university supported and controlled by the Province has been established at Saskatoon. A department of Saskatchewan's new university will be a college of agriculture.

Government and Other Telephones.—In 1908 the Government of the Province purchased the whole of the plant of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, within its boundaries. This comprised 234 pole miles, 876.5 wire miles, 13 exchanges, 11 toll offices, and 2,100 subscribers. This system has since been operated by the Government and extended rapidly until at the close of 1909, it comprised about 1,300 miles of long-distance lines, 42 exchanges, and upwards of 5,000 subscribers.

During the past two years, in addition the Government has pursued an active policy of stimulating the organization of local rural companies by giving to such companies as a bonus all the poles required for their lines. During 1909, about £12,000 worth of telephone poles were thus distributed gratis to farmers' telephone companies. As a result of this policy there were in existence at the close of 1909 seventy-one such rural companies with a total capitalization in excess of £50,000. Scores of such units are now in process of organization. These rural companies are connected with local exchanges and toll offices wherever possible, and represent 1,900 pole miles serving upwards of 2,000 farmers.

Facts about Saskatchewan.—Created a province in 1905.

Population, 1910 (estimated), 377,590. Total land area, 250,650 square miles. Total water area, 8,318 square miles. Railway mileage, 3,400 miles. Telephone mileage, local, rural; and long distance, 3,500. Number of school districts, 2,100; high schools, 15.

SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN

One may include in Southeastern Saskatchewan that section which lies between Manitoba on the east and the third meridian on the west and extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has more rainfall than that farther west and less wood than the portion lying north. In character and productiveness of soil, Southeastern Saskatchewan is a continuation of Manitoba, but contains more prairie area.

Railways.—To the incomer, the ever-present wheat elevator in this section tells its own story of soil fertility. Very few farms are more than a few hours' drive from a railway station. The Canadian Northern's Brandon-Regina branch connects with the Regina Prince Albert branch at Regina, the capital of the Province, giving this road a northern as well as a southern outlet. Settlement along these lines is continuous, the land tributary being almost invariably good. The main line of the Canadian Pacific crosses from east to

west with branches to different points, while two lines south and others to the north parallel it.

Soil Almost Inexhaustible.—The possibilities of South-eastern Saskatchewan cannot be better shown than by instancing the results of tests made at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. A dozen distinct varieties of wheat, sown in mid April, were cut in 130 days and yielded an average of forty-three bushels to the acre. Six reasons may be given for the exceptionally favourable conditions awaiting the grower of wheat in Saskatchewan: 1. The soil is almost inexhaustible in its fertility. 2. The climate brings the wheat plant to fruition very quickly. 3. The northern latitude gives the wheat more sunshine during the period of growth than is furnished by the districts farther south. 4. Cyclones never occur. 5. There is utter absence of rust. 6. Insect foes are unknown.

SOUTHWESTERN SASKATCHEWAN

During the year 1908 the Government opened up for homesteading and pre-emption all available lands in South-western Saskatchewan. The demand for these is great, and there is market for the adjoining acres held by railway and land companies. North of the South Saskatchewan River extends an almost level fertile plain. This is easily reached from the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert branch and from the Moose Jaw-Lacombe line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian Northern has selected a portion of these lands as their grant from the Government and holds them open for sale to settlers.

Along the "Soo," a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Moose Jaw to Portal (which connects St. Paul

and Minneapolis with these wheat lands), the district is to a great extent occupied by settlers from the United States.

Last Mountain Lake district was opened for settlement a few years ago, and now railway lines give access to most of the district. The soil here is specially favourable for the growth of wheat and all cereals. Free homesteads are few but excellent lands can be bought at reasonable rates.

Tramping Lake district has been the Mecca for farmers of discernment the past three or four years, and they grew grain and marketed cattle even when farming a hundred miles away from the nearest railway. Their success caused a steady influx of settlers to the deep soil and rolling prairie of this section. Served now by the Canadian Northern, the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk Pacific, this district is one of Saskatchewan's most promising corners.

Between Regina and Moose Jaw the country is mostly occupied by prosperous farmers. In the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw mixed farming as well as grain raising is carried on with success. North and northwest, towards the Saskatchewan, there are large settlements of contented and prosperous farmers. Recent surveys south and southwest have opened a tract of land available for homesteading, and the establishment of a land office at Moose Jaw makes it easy to inspect the land and secure speedy entry.



A Settler's Barn and Stock

Maple Creek district is an important stock centre and shipping point for the big ranches to the west and south, some of the best sheep, cattle, and horses in Canada being raised on the succulent grass that here obtains. Here as elsewhere, the wheat grower and mixed farmer are treading on the heels of the ranchman and the cow-puncher.

West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary herds of cattle roam and largely find for themselves. Snowfall is light and winters so mild that hardy animals graze through the whole year. The Swift Current district is thickly covered with buffalo grass, which, when its top dries out, is still green and growing at the roots, affording winter pasture. The Chinook winds from the Pacific are strongly felt as far east as Swift Current. Grain growing is being successfully carried on back to the north and south.

What is known as the Goose Lake district has occupied the attention of a large number of homesteaders and land purchasers during the past two years. These people have gone away beyond the end of steel, and opened up a magnificent stretch of land, all the way to Calgary. Railway lines extended into this district have at once begun the hauling out of wheat, which has proved an abundant crop. Some of the towns along the new line have shown marvellous growth.

Magician's wand never produced more striking effect than did the placing of a pair of steel rails over that stretch of prairie southwest from Saskatoon, and the subsequent operation of trains. In 1908, no towns, no elevators, and wheat areas comparatively small, becoming smaller in extent as one got farther from town; in 1909, there were seven villages, three of them incorporated, and over two dozen elevators. It was estimated there were from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 million bushels of 1909 wheat marketed from the district. Nearly all of the wheat went No. 1 Northern, bringing 3s, 6d or more a bushel in cash to the farmer. An acre of land, then, that produced twenty-five bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat quite easily gave its own value and better, as values are based. There were thousands of acres that went thirty bushels and over, and everybody made money last year. There was an observable sense of satisfaction among the farmers generally, and not one spoken to but seemed proud to tell of his yield and to speak of how well his neighbour also had done.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific are extended through all the settled portions, and here as in most of Central Canada, there are very few settlements that are more than ten or twenty miles from a line of railway. When the Canadian Pacific Line, extending from Weyburn—on the "Soo" Line—to Lethbridge, and the Canadian Northern's Southern Saskatchewan Extension are completed, the settlers will have facilities for sending to the world's markets the products of a splendid territory covering an area of about 20,000 square miles.

CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

Central Saskatchewan is watered east and west by the main Saskatchewan River and by its chief branch, the North Saskatchewan, a great part of whose navigable length lies within this section. The surface generally is rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, spruce, and pine, alternating with intruding portions of the great plain from the south. In soil and climate Central Saskatchewan is well adapted to the raising of cattle and wheat and other grains.

A great area of the best land is still open for free homesteading. The pre-emptor and homesteader may add to his holdings by purchasing adjoining land from the land companies of the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific Railway, and other corporations. These unimproved lands are obtainable at from £2, 8s an acre, upwards.

Spring opens in April, and the summer temperature hovers about the 60° mark. May sees the seeding completed, and

by the third week of August the crops are ready to garner. Precipitation is usually ample, 75 per cent of the rainfall coming during the growing months of summer.

Railways.—A hundred miles east of Prince Albert stretches a parklike country, specially adapted to mixed farming. The Regina-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern is of inestimable value to the farmers and towns along its length. A portion of the main line on its way to Edmonton crosses through the western end of this section and enters Alberta at Lloydminster. Every mile of this line is flanked by a farming country which is attracting crowds of European and American settlers.

A stretch of territory lying between Prince Albert and Battleford, on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, connecting these two towns, is now attracting a great deal of attention. The soil is very productive, is almost all clean, level prairie. Splendid yields of wheat and oats are reported. As feeding ground for cattle there is nothing better.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Northern Saskatchewan has not yet been opened to any extent for settlement. There are approximately 80 million acres beyond the railway at Prince Albert, a heritage which time, zeal, and railway enterprise will eventually make accessible to the world. The furs, forest wealth, and fisheries are recognized as a national asset, but thousands of acres of fertile land lie beyond the existing lines of railway, which await future development. Northern Saskatchewan has natural resources sufficient to maintain a population equal to that of any European country in corresponding latitude.

Summing Up.—In forming an estimate of the future of Saskatchewan, it is well to remember that this Province lies in the same latitude as the British Isles. Denmark, Belgium, and the greater part of Germany are as far north as Regina. Edinburgh is nearer the top of the map than is any one of the settled parts of Saskatchewan. Christiania and St. Petersburg are on the 60th parallel of latitude, which is the northern boundary of this Province.

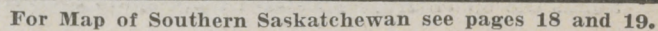
Speaking generally, the principal homestead tract in Saskatchewan is west of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines from North Portal to Outlook, and south of township 30. Between the railway and the international boundary lie several million acres of unoccupied land, and last year homesteading took place there on a large scale. Mortlach, Herbert, and Swift Current are points from which prospective homesteaders make excursions into the south country.

A great inducement to settlers to locate in the district west of Moose Jaw is the fact that an additional 160 acres of land can be obtained by each homesteader as a purchased homestead or as a pre-emption. The year 1909 saw the construction of a line of railway west from Weyburn on the Soo Line, and ultimate connection will be made with Lethbridge in Southern Alberta. North of the main line of the Canadian Northern and east of Humboldt is a considerable tract but partly settled; north and west of Prince Albert and north of Battleford, is a great area of unoccupied land.

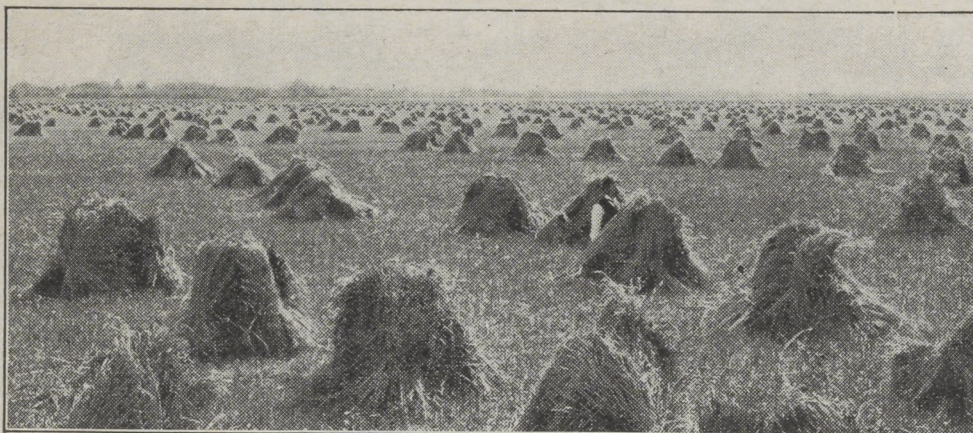
Another field for homesteading is along the route of the Canadian Northern branch line from Saskatoon in a south-westerly direction towards Calgary.

Cities, Towns, and Villages.—When the census was taken in 1906 it was found that 81 per cent of the people lived in rural municipalities. There are now four cities, with fifty incorporated towns and 100 incorporated villages.

Regina, the capital, is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 360 miles west of Winnipeg. Regina is also a terminus of the Canadian Northern and of the Arcola line of the Canadian Pacific. The city lies in the heart of a splendid agricultural district, and is a wholesale centre for agricultural machinery. It is noted for its sub-







A Wheat Field in Saskatchewan

stantial public buildings and paved streets, is well supplied with hotel accommodation and boasts a dozen banks. It has a collegiate institute and provincial normal school. The city is the headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and also of the judiciary of Saskatchewan; estimated population 15,000.

Moose Jaw, forty miles west of Regina, is a Canadian Pacific Railway divisional point, and the terminus of the Soo Line and of the line under construction from Moose Jaw to Lacombe via Outlook. It is noted for its schools and churches; it has a flour mill of 1,000-barrel capacity and extensive stock yards. At the Moose Jaw Land Office in 1908 and 1909, occurred a most remarkable rush for free lands, probably half of the new settlers coming from the United States; estimated population 13,000.

Saskatoon, the seat of the University of Saskatchewan, is a growing city beautifully situated on the south branch of the Saskatchewan. It is well served by railways, being located on the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert Line and on the route of the Canadian Pacific Line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Grand Trunk Pacific trains will run into Saskatoon, and connection is made with Canadian Northern main-line trains at Warman. Population, about 13,000.

Prince Albert is the northern terminus of the Canadian Northern, and has a delightful situation on the north branch of the Saskatchewan. This city is the centre of the lumbering industry of the Province, and boasts four big sawmills. It is well supplied with banks, churches, schools, and hotels; estimated population, 7,000.

Indian Head, the largest incorporated town in Saskatchewan, has more elevators than any other town in the Province. For some time it enjoyed the distinction of being the largest initial wheat-shipping point in the world. The Dominion Government has a well-equipped experimental farm there.

Moosomin, 220 miles west of Winnipeg on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a flourishing town surrounded by a rolling prairie country particularly adapted to mixed farming. It has a population of 1,400, good churches, schools, banks, grain elevators, and waterworks.

Yorkton, 280 miles northwest of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, has within the last five years doubled its population. Yorkton ships annually over 2 million bushels of grain and is a very up-to-date town of about 3,000 inhabitants, with creditable municipal buildings, eight wheat

elevators, waterworks, sewerage system, flour-mill, sawmill, cement sidewalks, telephone, and a municipal gas plant.

Wolsely, 300 miles west of Winnipeg, is the western terminus of the Wolsely-Reston branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Swift Current, 112 miles west of Moose Jaw, is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a busy railway town. Maple Creek, for many year the centre of a ranching section, has a population of 1,500, and the country around is rapidly filling up with settlers. Estevan is noted for its coal mines and enjoys direct rail connection with Winnipeg. Weyburn is a prosperous town on the Soo Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Moose Jaw and North Portal. Weyburn is connected by railway with Stoughton, thus furnishing a direct route to the east. Rosthern, on the Regina-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern, is in the centre of a good agricultural district.

Battleford and North Battleford, on the Saskatchewan, 150 miles west of Prince Albert, are important points, as the centres of prosperous communities. Qu'Appelle and Arcola are enterprising towns. Among the largest incorporated villages in Saskatchewan are Broadview, a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line; Grenfell, also on the main line; Duck Lake, on the Regina-Prince Albert branch; Alameda, Balgonie, Lemberg, Lloydminster, Melfort, Rouleau, and Sintaluta. Portal is the point where the Soo Line enters Saskatchewan. Yellow Grass, Milestone, and Drinkwater are newer towns on the Soo Line, settled within the past eight years by progressive farmers from the States.

Important and growing towns on the Grand Trunk Pacific are Melville, Watrous, and Scott.

GROWTH OF SASKATCHEWAN					Total Value
	1901	1906	1908	1909	1909
Population	91,279	263,713	335,721	341,521	.....
Horses	83,461	240,566	343,863	429,766	\$12,033,728
Milch Cows	56,440	112,618	179,722	234,458	1,727,590
Other Horned Cattle	160,613	360,236	565,315	594,632	2,378,526
Sheep	73,097	121,290	144,370	152,601	167,981
Swine	27,753	123,916	426,579	352,385	387,624



Eight Four-horse Teams Seeding on the Canadian Prairie Province of Saskatchewan

ALBERTA

Alberta, the most westerly of the three Prairie Provinces, lies between British Columbia on the west and Saskatchewan on the east. Its southern border touches the United States, and its northern boundary is the 60th parallel. Its eastern boundary is the fourth principal meridian, and its western the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and much larger than either France or Germany, the Province is 750 miles long; maximum width 400 miles; area 162 million acres; estimated population, 1910, 321,862.

Rivers.—The four chief rivers all rise in the Rockies and have a general easterly course—the South Saskatchewan, the North Saskatchewan, the Athabaska, and the Peace.

The North and South Saskatchewan rivers, as previously mentioned, after flowing through Alberta, join in the Province of Saskatchewan to form the Saskatchewan River proper. The Athabaska and the Peace find their outlet in Lake Athabaska. Alberta has many lakes, chiefly in its northern part, ranging in size from Lake Athabaska, 120 miles long, and Lesser Slave, sixty miles long, to bodies of water only a few acres in extent. The total lake area gives an aggregate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres.

Railways.—Besides its main line the Canadian Pacific Railway has two branches from Calgary—one north to Strathcona, the other south to Macleod. Two branches running eastward diverge at Lacombe and Wetaskiwin. Another branch leaves the Canadian Pacific Railway main line near Medicine Hat, passes through Lethbridge and Macleod and crosses the mountains by the Crow's Nest Pass. A southern line of the Canadian Pacific will connect Lethbridge with Weyburn and when completed will open up a large area of splendid agricultural land.

The Canadian Northern enters Alberta from the east at Lloydminster and crosses the Saskatchewan River at Fort Saskatchewan on its way to the capital, Edmonton. From Edmonton this pioneer road has lines projected and partially constructed north and west. Down through the Yellowhead Pass the steel spine will find its way to the Pacific, giving a salt-water outlet on the west.

The Grand Trunk Pacific trans-continental system serves the territory lying between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Lethbridge the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's line runs south to the international boundary, and from Stirling, a branch reaches Cardston.

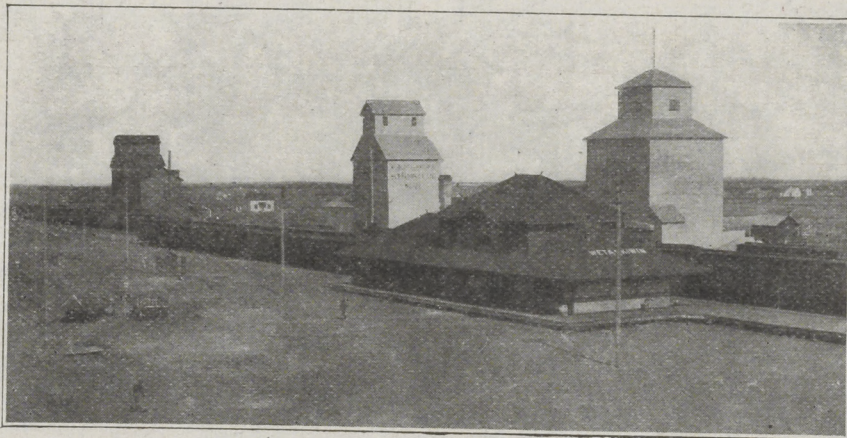
There are settlements all along the various lines, and adjoining the available homesteads are farmlands open to purchase from the railways, land companies, and private owners at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Total railway mileage, 2,215.

Cities and Towns of Alberta.—High up on the banks of the Saskatchewan and forming the portal alike to the Last West and the New North, the capital city of Edmonton has attractions for the capitalist, the tourist, the manufacturer, and the seeker for health. Located in the centre of the great transcontinental highway, between the Atlantic and Pacific, within a decade Edmonton will be rated among the world's great ones. Traffic from Prince Rupert to Hudson Bay will go through her portals, the south will contribute, and the trade of the Great North country is hers, alone. Possessed of her own waterworks, electric-lighting and power systems, street railway, telephones, the city is modern, attractive, and instinct with growing life. Fifteen banks are evidence of prosperity, with their clearing-house totals of over £200,000 a week. The erection of the Parliament buildings, substantial post-office, new court house, with large pork-packing plants, and other solid buildings are unmistakable signs of faith and works, and each year emphasizes her right to her distinctive municipal motto—"Industry, Energy, and Enterprise."

Calgary has written its own story in public and permanent buildings along its substantial streets. It has over one hundred wholesale establishments, 300 retail stores, fifteen chartered banks, and half a hundred manufacturing establishments, a Young Men's Christian Association Hall to cost £18,000, and a £30,000 normal school building. The chief streets are paved. There is

municipal ownership of sewer system, waterworks, and electric light. The gravity water system, which carries a supply sufficient for a city of 200,000 people, cost £68,000. Directly bearing upon the future of Calgary is the irrigation project of the Bow River Valley, where 3 million acres are being colonized. On this work already over £1,600,000 has been expended, and there are in active operation 1,200 miles of canals and laterals. Population is estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000.

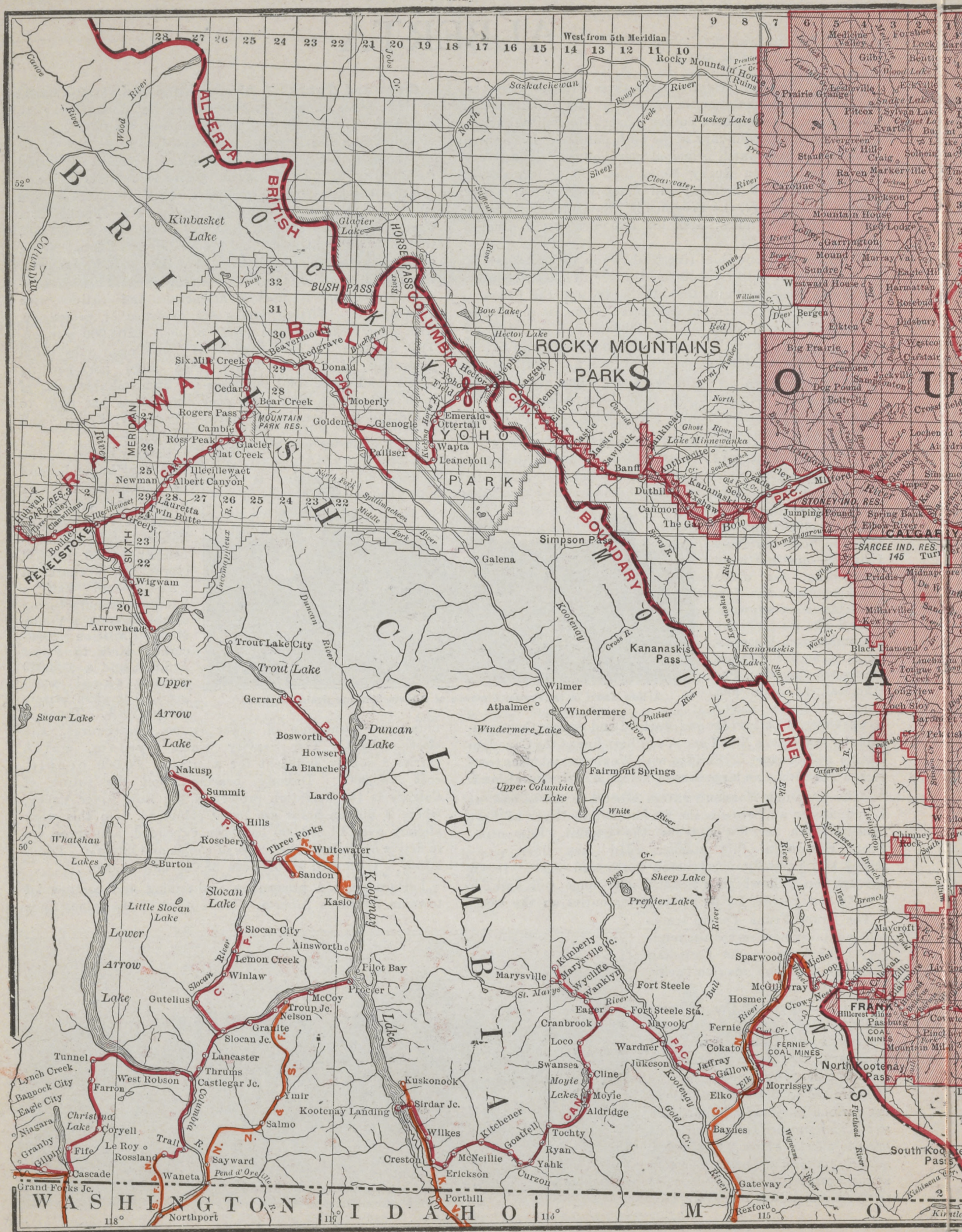
Lethbridge is a prosperous coal-mining and commercial town in Southern Alberta. The output of the mines finds



A New Town in the Prairie Province of Alberta Showing Grain Elevators



Good Mares in Alberta





a ready market in British Columbia, in Montana, and as far east as Winnipeg. A Government Experimental Farm near Lethbridge demonstrates what are the best grains to be grown and how to grow them. The hardier varieties of summer and fall apples can be successfully grown there.

Medicine Hat, situated in the valley of the South Saskatchewan, is the centre of a magnificent ranching and mixed-farming district. It is a divisional point, with extensive railway shops all operated by natural gas. The light, heat, and power is derived entirely from natural gas, which is sold to manufacturers at 3d per thousand cubic feet, and for domestic purposes at 7d.

Wetaskiwin is another railway divisional point from which stretch farms in all directions. The location of the city, near the Peace Hills, is very beautiful. Wetaskiwin owns its electric-light plant, and a system of waterworks and sewerage.

Raymond is a town in Southern Alberta which has had a rapid growth. Laid out on the first day of August, 1901, its twenty-five original inhabitants increased in eight years to 2,500. A sugar factory is the chief industry.

Red Deer is situated half way between Calgary and Edmonton, and has several branches of the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways building east and west. There operate here a large sawmill, two brick-yards, concrete works, creameries, wheat elevators, and a sash-and-door factory. Coal and wood are plentiful and cheap. The district around Red Deer has never had a crop failure, and blizzards are unknown.

Lacombe is on the direct line between Calgary and Edmonton. It has a flour-mill, foundry, planing-mill, brick-yard, grain elevators, electric lights, and telephones. The country surrounding is noted for its pure-bred cattle and horses, and a Government Experimental Farm adjoins the town.

Strathcona, on the other side of the Saskatchewan from Edmonton, is the seat of the Provincial University, and is a progressive town. Macleod and Cardston give promise of substantial growth. Other towns are Claresholm, Didsbury, Fort Saskatchewan, High River, Innisfail, Olds, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, St. Albert, Vermilion, and Vegreville.

GROWTH OF ALBERTA

	1901	1906	1908	1909
Population	73,022	185,412	265,820	273,859
Horses	93,001	226,534	246,922	263,713
Milch cows	46,295	101,245	110,357	116,371
Other horned cattle	329,391	849,387	934,326	910,547
Sheep	80,055	154,266	161,979	171,422
Hogs	46,163	114,623	115,769	139,270
Cultivated farms in Alberta				45,000

Climate.—Comprising as she does such a large area within her borders, Alberta necessarily has much variety in climate. However, in all parts the clear, bracing air is very invigorating and the beautiful autumns, the mild winter, the cool nights of the summer, no matter how warm the day, and the long hours of sunshine at all times, have justly won for her the appellation of "Sunny Alberta."

Winter sets in generally between the middle of November and the middle of December and breaks up the latter part of March or the beginning of April. In the southern portion of the Province the autumns are particularly fine and the approach of winter is frequently quite delayed, which, with



The Hog Industry in Alberta is a Profitable One

a comparatively early spring, makes the winter season a very short one. It is true the temperature sometimes drops considerably below zero, but the clear air and bright sunshine modify the severity to such an extent that the cold is not felt as much as temperatures several degrees higher in countries where wind and fog prevail, or where the air contains a higher percentage of moisture.

The climate is adapted to successful mixed farming and the growing of grain, the heaviest rains coming in midsummer while scarcely any downfall interferes with seeding operations in the spring. The clear weather of the autumn months generally permits the farmer to stook his grain and let it stand for weeks, threshing it from the stook.

Soil and Products.—Alberta has a wealth and diversity of natural products. A great proportion of the land is undulating prairie, well-watered, and covered with a deep, black loam, in many places four and five feet in thickness, whose fertility and depth give it a growing power practically inexhaustible. Allowing that one-half of the surface of the Province is taken up with lake, timber lands, and second-quality soil, a conservative estimate gives 80 million acres of first-class wheat land in Alberta. This would allow a 160-acre farm each to half a million farmers, making possible for the future an agricultural population of 2½ million souls.

It is to the problems of agricultural education and railway extension that Alberta lawmakers are first addressing themselves. The formation of agricultural societies is encouraged, the dissemination of exact scientific knowledge is carried on by means of farmers' institutes, stock-judging schools, seed fairs, and travelling dairies. The raising of pure-bred stock is assisted by government grants.

Educational Facilities.—A system of free public schools has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers, the Government liberally supporting all public schools. School population at end of 1909, 46,048; number of schools, 1,254. The University of Alberta has been established by the Provincial Government and will afford every opportunity for higher education, while there are preparatory schools at Calgary, Lethbridge, and other towns.

Poultry Raising.—In a country where the winter price of fresh eggs ranges from 1s, 8d to 2s, 5d a dozen, and where the summer price rarely falls below a shilling, extensive developments along this profitable line of mixed farming cannot be long delayed.

Dairying.—The dairy industry is destined to assume considerable proportions in Alberta. In the creameries operated by the Government for the farmers, over 3 million pounds of butter were produced in 1908, which, sold at an average of approximately 1s, 1d per pound, gives an estimated value of £155,375. In 1909, they produced 2½ million pounds of butter, valued at £120,000, or approximately a shilling per pound. Butter from private dairies gave £55,000; cheese factories, £5,600, a grand total of dairy products of £180,600. Ideal conditions prevail for the dairy herd—abundance of feed, good water, and healthful climate. In sparsely settled districts the Government sends a travelling instructive dairy.

Handling the Grain.—In 1905, Alberta's elevators had a capacity of 1,715,000 bushels; in 1910, the capacity was over 8 million bushels. Such is the history of progress throughout all Central Canada. In 1909, there were 1,100 threshing outfits in the Province.

Stock.—Great attention is paid to the breeding of horses and cattle. The luxurious grasses, pure and abundant water,

ward, and it is confidently expected that important commercial oil fields will soon be located.

Gold has been recovered for many years from the sands and gravels of the North Saskatchewan, and its occurrence is noted in many rivers flowing eastward from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

Fish.—The Great Lakes of the North furnish yearly half a million pounds of incomparable white fish, while the fur wealth of the North is an important asset.

The Province naturally falls into three divisions, exhibiting marked distinctions in climatic and topographical conditions—Southern, Central, and Northern Alberta.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Southern Alberta is open and rolling, and devoid of timber except along the streams and the Rocky Mountain foot-hills. The soil is a fertile loam. The climate of Southern Alberta is ideal, with pleasing summers and mild winters. Stock pasture in the open air during winter, grazing on the nutritive



A Field of Oats near Edmonton, Alberta

and dry winter climate constitute favourable conditions for live stock. Shipments from the Province in 1909 as follows: Horses, 20,211; cattle, 127,577; sheep, 37,024; swine, 60,764.

Telephones.—The Province owns and operates its own telephones. Long distance mileage, 3,010 miles; rural lines, 2,300 miles; number of subscribers, 1,030.

Mineral Resources.—Alberta has enormous coal and lignite areas, the production of coal in 1909 being nearly 2 million tons, valued at about £1,000,000. The settlement of the country, together with the great railway construction, will mean a rapid increase in coal consumption.

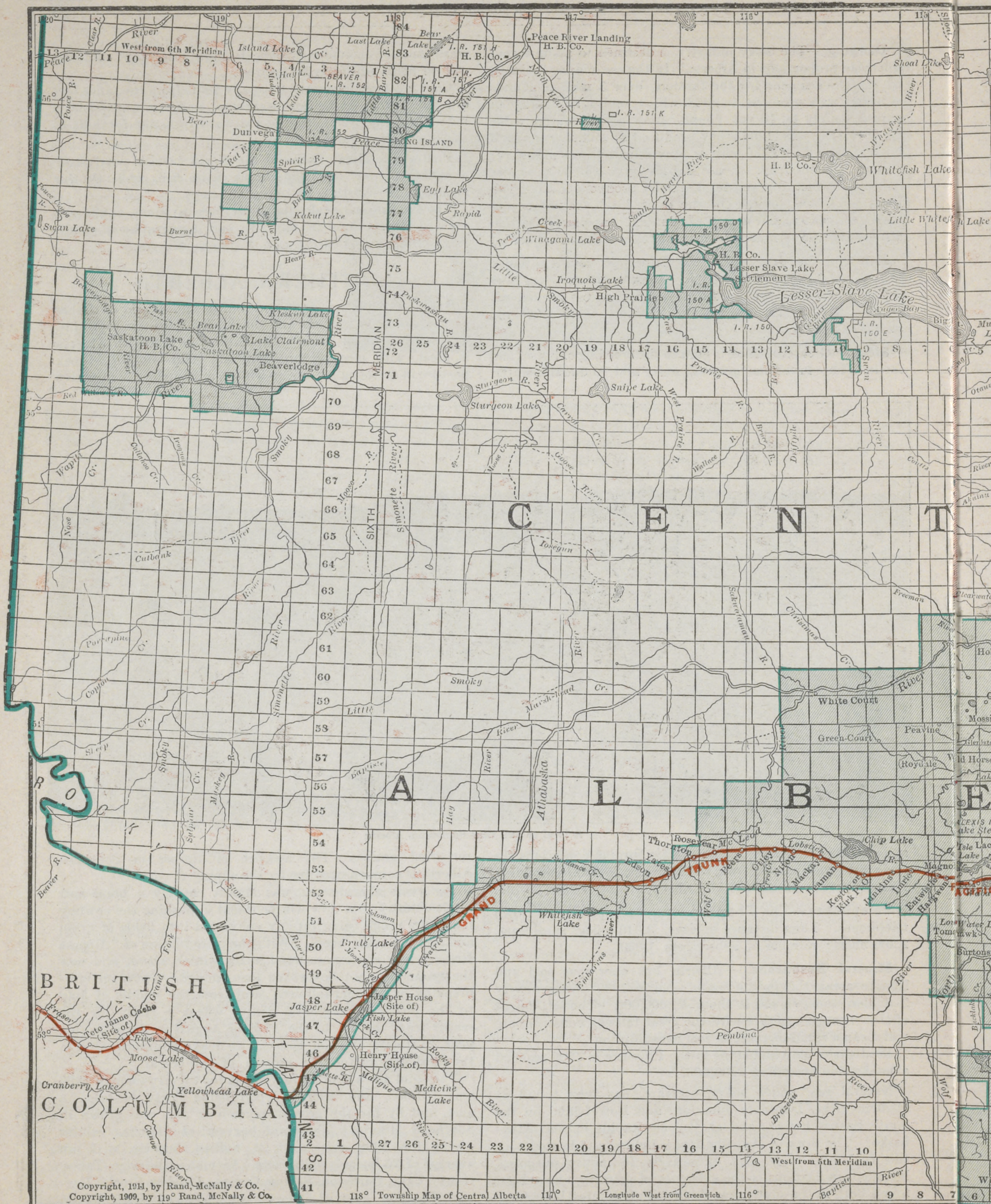
Products of clay and stone in the Province in 1909 reached a total value exceeding £200,000.

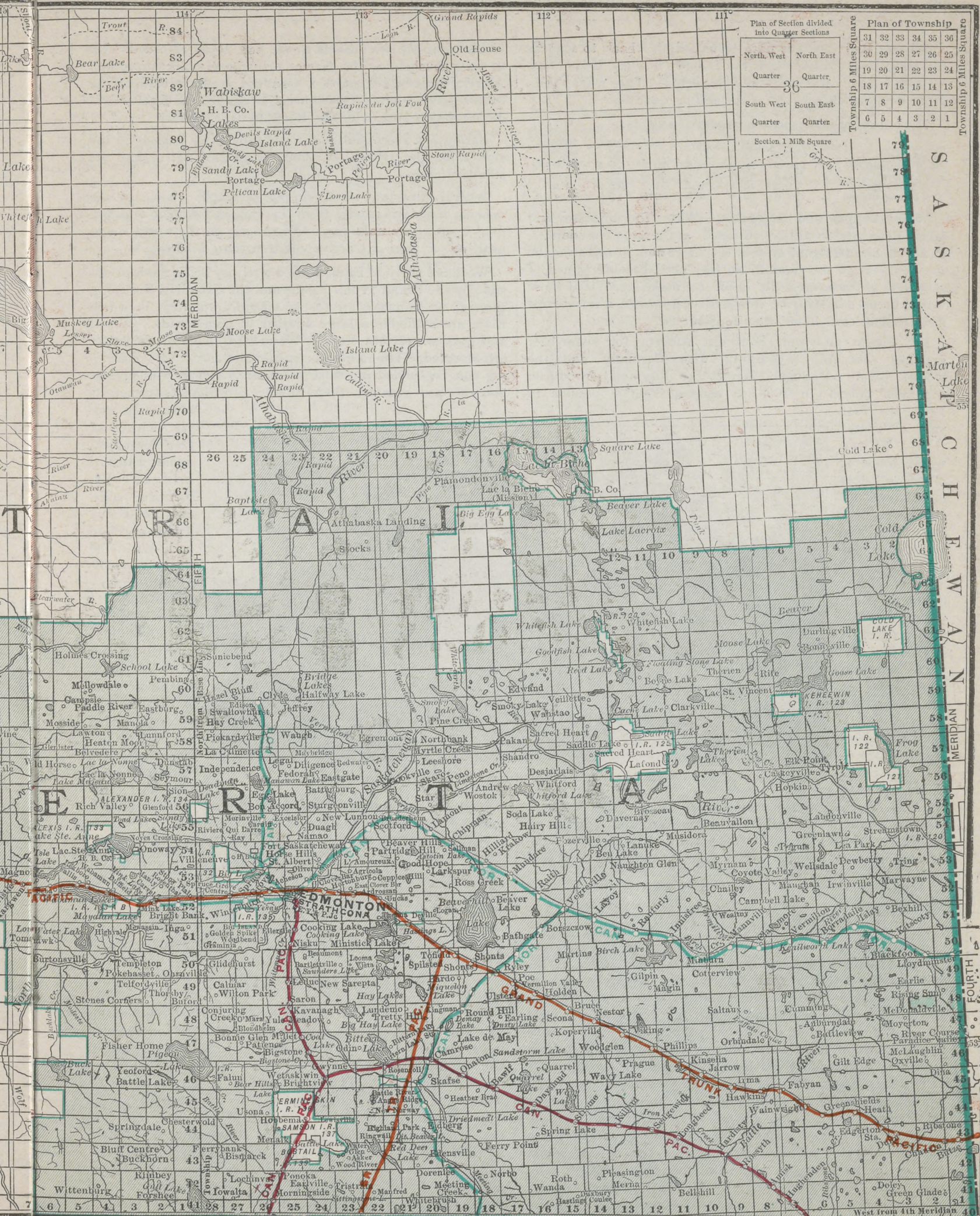
Natural gas, under heavy pressure, has been found at Medicine Hat, Dunmore Junction, and Bow Island on the South Saskatchewan, and at Pelican Rapids on the Athabaska. The town of Medicine Hat is lighted and heated with this fuel, and it is used extensively for power purposes. Excellent indications of the existence of petroleum have been found both in the south near the British Columbia boundary, and in the north in the vicinity of Fort McMurray and south-

ward. The absence of timber in Southern Alberta is compensated for by the supply of coal.

For years this district was almost entirely a horse and cattle country, but now winter wheat is pushing the cowboy back, the range being rapidly converted into fields of grain and areas of sugar beets. With the introduction of "Alberta Red," a new era was ushered in for winter wheat, and now the ground cannot be broken fast enough. Sown on new-breaking or summer-fallowed land from the middle of July to the end of September, winter wheat is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August in the following year. Climate and soil combine to make Southern Alberta the ideal district for the growth of this cereal.

The total acreage of winter wheat for the Province in 1908 was 101,000, the average yield being thirty bushels an acre, and by far the greater portion of this was grown in Southern Alberta. The total harvest of Alberta's winter wheat for 1909 was over 2 million bushels, with an average of 25 bushels to the acre. Around Lethbridge, Taber, Grassy Lake, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Staveland, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, and Calgary, winter wheat is grown.





Alberta Red wheat is now being shipped back to Kansas for seed, from which State the famed "Turkey Red," now "Alberta Red," was originally imported. This wheat is in great demand on account of its milling qualities.

The following table shows comparative yields:

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Alberta	23.9	18.3	21.4	20.8	20.7	29.7
Washington	20.3	22.2	24.6	20.8	29.5	24.5
Oregon	18.2	19.0	18.6	20.0	25.5	23.2
California	11.2	10.8	9.3	17.1	15.0	14.6
United States . . .	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4

Water Supply and Irrigation.—Water for domestic and farm purposes is easily obtained at reasonable depths, and with an intelligent system of cultivation, aimed to make the best use of the rainfall, no fear need be entertained of shortage of moisture. In order to make sure that there would be no danger from this source, however, a number of irrigation ditches have been constructed.

In climate and soil, Southern Alberta for sugar-beet growing compares favourably with Germany and the world. The beet-sugar factory at Raymond produced 5 million pounds in 1906, as against 800,000 pounds in 1903, the first year of operation. There were 2,400 acres of sugar-beets cultivated in 1909; the estimated yield was eight tons per acre.

Great Horse Country.—Kentucky horse-men have during the past few years acquired large areas in Southern Alberta with a view to engaging in the breeding of racers. One of these

Kentuckians became interested when he saw the performances of some of the Alberta-bred horses that were doing the United States circuits. They showed remarkable lung development, as a result of the high latitude and high altitude in which they had been bred.

CENTRAL ALBERTA

Central Alberta extends from the Red Deer River northward to the height of land between the Saskatchewan and the Athabaska. Mill and vale, clothed in grass and flowers, and dotted with spruce and aspen, mark this as the ideal land for the homes of a cultured people. Its great wealth is its dower of deep black humus varying in depth from ten inches to three feet which overlies a warm subsoil.

The long hours of sunshine and the comparatively mild winters lasting from December to mid March have given to this Province the distinctive title—"Sunny Alberta."

Winter wheat and spring wheat are raised successfully in Central Alberta. Official reports give the spring wheat acreage for 1909 for the whole Province as 304,000 as compared with 170,000 in 1908. By far the greater portion of this was in Central Alberta. The area of oats under crop here in 1909 was 820,000 acres as compared with 500,000 in 1908;

yields of up to 100 bushels to the acre being recorded. Up to sixty bushels is the farmer's justified expectation, and Alberta already advocates a standard grade of oats calling for forty-two pounds to the bushel, as against the legal weight of thirty-two pounds in the Republic to the south.

Barley is a successful crop, over thirty-two bushels to the acre being the average of 1909. Flax and native hay are standard crops.

Central Alberta's water supply is ample. None of the miasma of malaria exudes from this soil, and so ague and kindred troubles are unknown. No country in the world shows healthier or more attractive children than Alberta.

West and north of Edmonton, a territory being made accessible by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, there is an immense stretch of splendid country, in which there are available a large number of homesteads. Wheat and oats are certain crops. Wonderful yields of the latter are reported. The rainfall is certain and sure. Mixed farming can be carried on most successfully. The wild grasses and the pea vine are there in such profusion that there is

always an ample supply of feed for stock, while water is convenient, plentiful, and easy to secure. The Stony Plain and Morinville districts are rapidly coming into prominence. On into the foot-hills and the mountains are splendid stretches of prairie land, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific is now constructed. Set-



The Prairie Grasses offer Ideal Fodder for Either Dairy or Beef Cattle

tlement is attracted on account of the fertility of the soil and the mild climate.

Game is plentiful and varied. Ducks, prairie chicken, swans, geese, cranes, waveys, partridge, snipe, and plover afford excellent sport to the gunshot. Moose are obtainable in the north, with cariboo and red and black-tailed deer. Wolves, foxes, bears, with the badger, muskrat, marten, mink, otter, ermine, and wolverine furnish a fur supply which runs well up into large money value each winter.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Far north of the end of steel extends 75 per cent of this rich Province, a heritage as yet unexploited. When the railways push their way into the Athabaska and the Peace, it will be realized that Alberta owns an Empire north of the Saskatchewan. This district has been set apart by Nature to provide homes for millions of agrarian people when the plains to the south are filled up. The fact that the prize wheat exhibited in the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 was grown at Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabaska, and the further fact that far up at Vermilion-on-the-Peace, in latitude 58° 30', the Hudson Bay Company operate flour-mills, are in themselves convincing proof of the splendid home-making possibilities there.

HOME LIFE IN CENTRAL CANADA

The opening up of Central Canada has been carried on largely by persons who were substantial and successful citizens in the districts and countries from which they came. The result is that one finds in these provinces social, educational and commercial conditions as satisfactory as in the older communities. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have started in, as it were, where older provinces and countries have left off.

Here are to be found all the requisites to comfortable, happy farm life. First, there is the stimulating air, with summer temperatures not too hot for comfort and winters not too cold for health. Then, there is the remarkable combination of rich soil and favouring climate producing abundant crops on low-priced land, with elevators, railway transportation, and markets close at hand. Ample crops, well marketed, insure prosperity, and there you have the stage setting for an "Old Homestead" of contentment. Churches and schools rapidly follow settlement in Central Canada. As fast as a few sections are settled up, a school is planted in the middle of the new district. Parents whose ambition for their children includes higher education find preparatory schools and colléges of high grade at the larger centres of population.

Socially, the farming communities of Central Canada are coming along far more rapidly than is the rule in newly-settled districts. The prairie roads are of the best, and travel is easy. Railways, built and building, are everywhere. There is good mail service, and the provincial governments give a most business-like and enterprising administration of the telephone service. With all these things, the farmer and the farmer's wife in Central Canada cannot complain of isolation.

Character of the Homes.—The western farmer is an ambitious body, and yet one willing to wait for his luxuries until he has earned them. He starts out, probably, with a shack. His first interest is to get his breaking done, his crop in the ground, and that prairie sun down to the serious business of earning him dividends. After the first crop he plans his future home, and throughout the Canadian West are thousands of farm homes, both comfortable and commodious, that reflect taste, good sense, and ambition to possess the better things of life.

He likes to have his house well furnished and his boys and girls well dressed. He recognizes the extravagance of making a slave of himself or his wife, and is quick to employ additional help when needed and obtainable. Such crops as Central Canada produces impress on him the business sense of making the earth produce all that simple labour and up-to-date machinery can coax from the soil. Time was when the piano was considered a luxury on the farm. Now it is accepted as one of the essential factors in education—and these western folk are keen for education. The piano trade in Central Canada is reported as exceedingly active, and the £80 or £100 required for purchase weighs very lightly. Many farmers have their high-priced automobiles.

City Building on Fertile Plains

The *Winnipeg Free Press* recently compiled a group of statistics dealing with the growth of cities in Central Canada, and it is found that in three years, in twelve of these cities, there has been expended £10,000,000 in buildings. In 1901, the whole of the vast territory from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains contained but two cities with a population of 5,000 or over. Since that time many cities have sprung into being and to-day they are busy commercial centres with imposing buildings, modern pavements, municipally owned and successful public utilities, such as street car ser-

vices, electric light, power and water plants. Their populations have grown with remarkable rapidity, a result that could not be otherwise in view of the rapid settlement of the land in a decade, during which the attention of the world has been directed, as never before, to the wonderful fertility of the Central Canadian prairies. These new cities are starting out with the advantage of having for their guidance the experience of centuries of city building and from this they are only taking for example that which is best and suited to the country.

In eleven of the cities referred to there are 640 miles of sidewalks, 345 miles of sewers, and 416 miles of water mains. The increase in the ratable value in the twelve cities varied from 162 to 1,378 per cent in six years.

In the past nine years, while Winnipeg has been growing from 42,340 to 150,000, Brandon has grown from 5,620 to 13,000; Calgary from 4,091 to about 40,000; Regina from 2,249 to 15,000; Edmonton from 2,626 to 28,000; Moose Jaw from 1,558 to 13,000; Portage la Prairie from 3,901 to 6,500; Lethbridge from 2,072 to 10,000; Medicine Hat from 1,570 to 5,000; Prince Albert from 1,785 to 7,000, and Saskatoon from 113 to 13,100.

This is the result of the rapid settlement of the three Prairie Provinces and the subduing of their fertile soil to the plow; and yet the development is only in its beginning. Wonderful as are these figures, their real importance lies in their sure indication of yet greater developments throughout this vast fertile area in the production of wealth.

SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE

Statements from Old Country People now living in Central Canada

Now Has a Bank Account.—Charles Buswell, who left Northampton, England, in April, 1904, where he was employed as a farm hand, earning 15 shillings per week, writes:

"When I arrived in Canada I had £1 in my possession. Now, I can produce a good bank account. When I came out first I hired out as a farm hand at £5 per month, and now I have a place rented for myself and am doing well."

Now Worth £1,000.—John Davies, a native of Whixall, Shropshire, came to Canada in 1902, locating in Manitoba. He writes:

"On arriving at Winnipeg I hired with Alex. McVicar, of Otterburne, to work on his farm at £5 per month, and left his service the fall of 1903, to take up a homestead, which I secured south of Grenfell. I completed my duties and got patent for homestead the fall of 1906 and have farmed this land until the present time. This last fall I sold out at £5 per acre and bought the farm I worked on first when arriving in this country."

"All the money I had when I arrived here was £14, less than \$70, and to-day I have about £1,000."

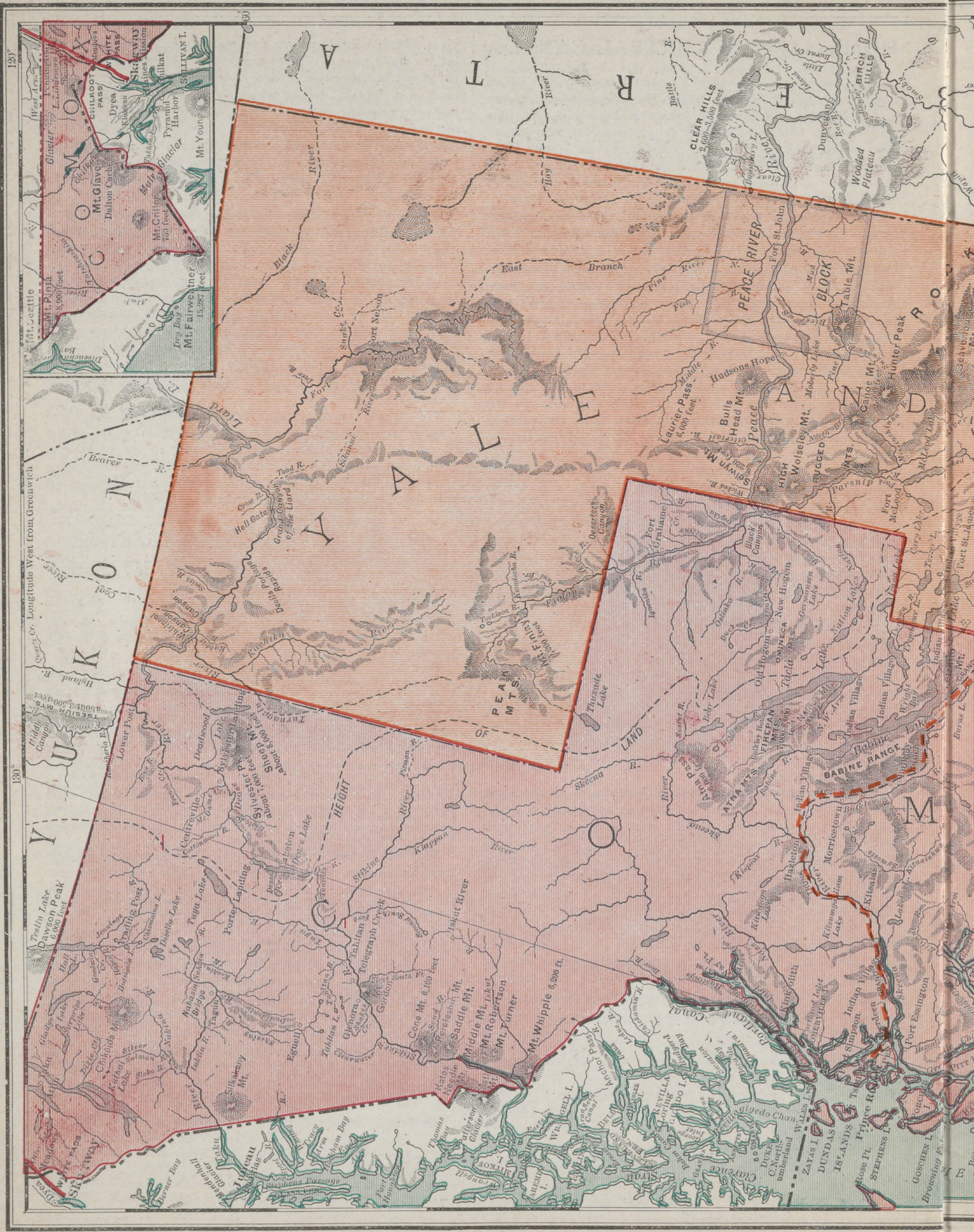
Workers Bound to Do Well.—H. Dorsey came to Canada from Dorchester, Dorset, England, in 1905. He writes:

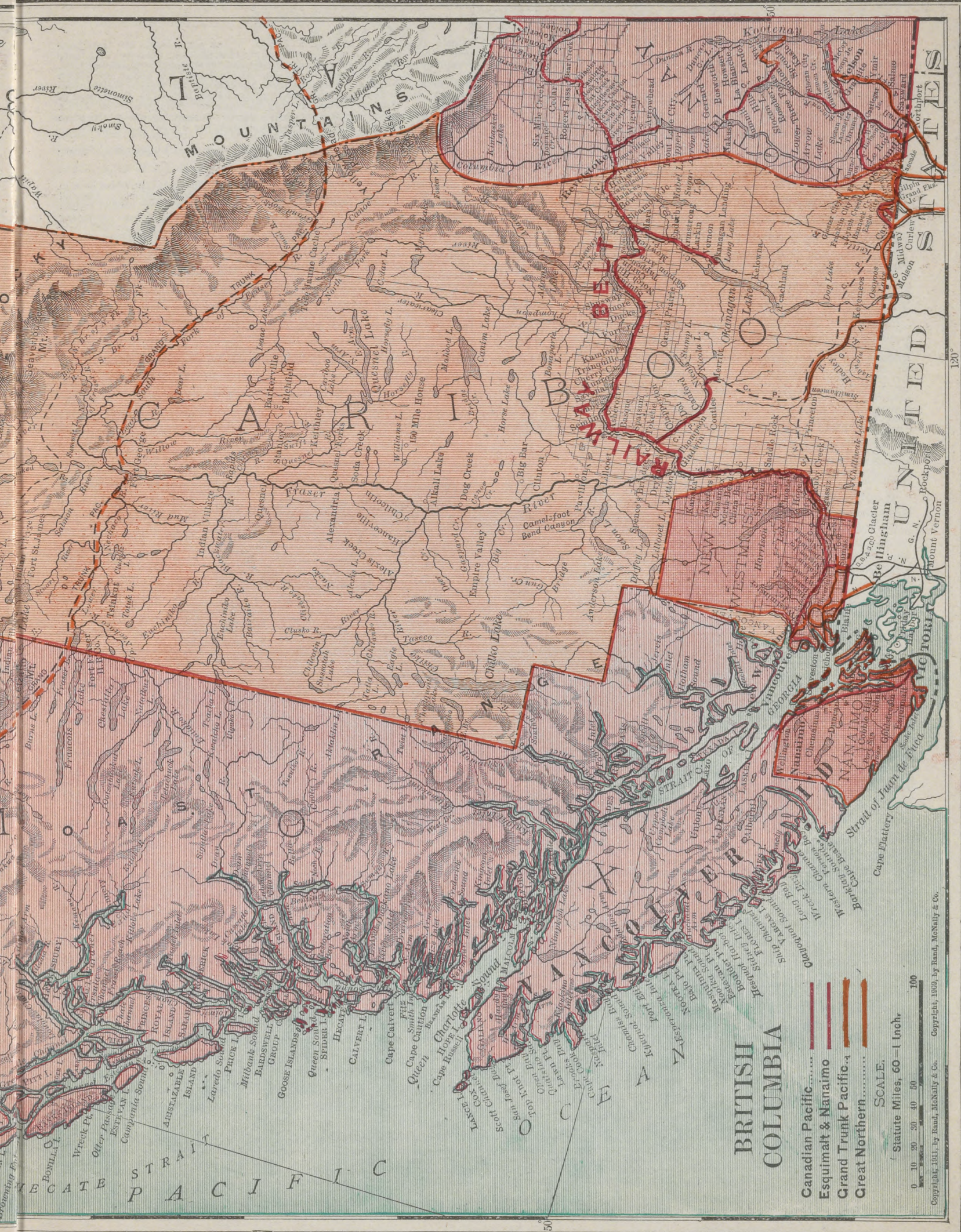
"The second year I came to Alberta to take up a homestead and then hired out for the winter for £6 a month in the Edmonton district. In the spring I came back to go to the homestead with my younger brother, who came out with me. I selected my homestead north of Vermilion, it being the best land I could find nearest to Manitoba. The grass here is an average height of eighteen inches to two feet, and there is plenty of water and wood; the country is brush and good land. We have plenty of logs within five miles of us to build my house and barns, which is a great saving, as we do not have to buy lumber. We have had our homesteads three years in November and have a team of oxen and seven head of stock, also pigs, etc. We get plenty of milk and butter and surplus to sell. Each has about fourteen acres broken and hope to break ten more this summer, so we will soon have quite a little crop to start with. We also have waggon, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, disk, mower and rake, etc., all new and in a few years will have all the implements we require. Of course when we are working together it is much better. One can be hired out in the summer, getting £6 or £7 a month while the other looks after the farm, etc. When we came here there were only two houses in a two-mile circle and now there are twelve, and we built a new schoolhouse last summer which is two miles from me. We also have a post office and a weekly delivery, only two miles from us."

"The man who is not afraid of a little work is bound to do well if he knows how to save his money. This is the country."

An Orkney Man's Tribute.—James Stanger, who was born in the Island of Orkney and came to Canada in 1907, writes:

"I stayed a few days with my brother. There was lots of work to be got and I was paid 1 s. an hour to start with, and at the end of five weeks had made £20, as much as I could get in a whole year at home. I am now doing farm work two miles from Didsbury and I find out that when I am ploughing it is easier to sit on the plough than to walk like what they do in





the Old Country. Farming here is just about half easier than where I came from, and in course of time this is going to be a great country. I know some men in this country who have only been in this country about ten years or so, and they could retire any time they liked. I think this is about the best ranching country a man could find, also a good farming country. We can raise better oats than any I know of and first-class wheat, too. I have taken up a homestead and pre-emption, that is, 320 acres of as good land as can be got anywhere in the Old Country, and another thing, I would wait a long time in the Old Country before they would give me 320 acres for £4. The prairie grass here will make cows give the richest milk I ever saw. Now I think it would be advisable for every man that has got no home of his own to come out here, whether he is married or not. This is a very healthy climate. I have never had a headache or an hour's sickness since I came here and there are hundreds of ways in this country that a man can make a living. There is lots of land to be taken up still."

The Home He Prefers.—Arthur Newman went to Alberta in 1907 from New Shildon, County Durham, England, and at once took up a homestead. He writes:

"My father and brothers came out and we were in partnership, but I pushed ahead, as we had some drawbacks like all homesteaders. We had everything to haul from Lloydminster, forty-two miles either way, but we have a town twelve miles from us now. We have about 100 acres in crop this year, 57 wheat, and about 43 oats, besides potatoes and a garden patch. If the season permits, we hope to break about 100 acres more. Our wheat turned out 35 bushels to the acre and the oats 70 bushels to the acre. This was our second year's crop; our first was hailed out. Our stock is getting along finely. I lost a fine mare the first year, but am still ahead. We have 4 oxen, 4 fine mares in foal, about 15 head of cattle, 7 pigs, and about 70 hens. I might also say we have all the machinery that is wanted for the farm, etc., and all of it is paid for. So if our crops turn out well this year, we shall be all right and making fine success. I often have letters from friends at home asking me if I should not like to come back, and I always tell them just for a holiday but not to stay. This is the home I prefer."

Has Become a Gentleman Farmer.

—W. Hordern, a native of Leicester, who settled in Saskatchewan, writes:

"I came out six years ago. The first three years were mostly spent in learning by defeats. We earned very little at first, and my capital of £400 disappeared after buying horses, etc., but I knew I was getting on the right line. Then with a family of six young children, we made a comfortable living. Now I value my farm and stock little short of £2,000. I have six work horses and three others, fourteen head of cattle, twelve hogs, hens, and the full outfit of farm machinery some in double sets, and three wagons. By last summer we had 150 acres broken and in crop. The total earnings were £460; total farm expenses were £140, leaving a clear income of £320."

"I am now fifty-five, and was far gone towards being a worn-out man before leaving old England. The first year I broke thirteen acres with a yoke of oxen; had a or -room house, 14 feet by 16 feet of bought prepared timber, cost £30, and dug a 23-foot well. Next year was in England eight months and did little good here. Third year my eldest boy took up the heavy work. I am practically a gentleman farmer in these days—ride around in a light four-wheeler and do the errands to town and about. My hobby is the school board, of which I am also the clerk and collector. My second lad helps in stable work and odd jobs, and a third lad assisted in the fall. Between them my lads earned £55 out, mostly helping other farmers, which I have included in the income."

"Last year we raised 239 bushels of linseed, 1,030 bushels oats, 12 acres barley, 1,818 bushels of wheat. After keeping enough for seed, sold the wheat for £300, freight cost £33 to Port Arthur, on Lake Superior. My threshing bill was £45, twine for tying up sheaves £6, rates, all told, £8, 10s. My family have cost nothing yet in doctoring, and we all have good health. We produce, free of charge, our own butter, milk, fuel, water, stock and meat, and these items save us 25s a week. I have carefully kept a record of every cent coming in and going out last year. My farm is now 415 acres. I bought 164 acres three years ago which is now worth twice what I gave for it. My son has £20 acres also, worth £800 outside my own property."

Rapid Progress.—Joseph Williams, formerly of Abergele, came to Canada three years ago. After working in Eastern Canada for a while he went West. He writes:

"I got a job at Yorkton which was a turning point to success. I may say here that when I arrived at Yorkton I had the enormous sum of 3 cents (1½d) in my pocket. Six months later I started business there, butchering, with my brother Arthur as a partner, and twelve months later sold out at a good sum, and to-day I am pleased to say I can sit and look at my crop growing, from which I hope to receive somewhere from \$2,000 to \$3,000 (£400 to £600) next fall, besides being the owner of three fine mares and foals, and all necessary farming implements."

"You can show this letter to all my old friends at Abergele, and if you like you can send it to the press, if you think it will benefit any young men or

women who think of coming to Canada. I can say without the least hesitation that this is a much better country than the Old Country, and there is no reason whatever why a young man or woman could not succeed here."

"I may say that there is a Welsh colony here, with about 200 Welsh families, Welsh chapels, Sunday schools, and literary meetings. Welsh store-keepers and restaurants, and plenty of land for sale right in the centre of the colony. Anyone wishing to buy an improved farm can do so with a small cash deposit, and the balance in yearly crop payments; or there are homesteads, further West, in Alberta, which are available for entry."

A Scotch Opinion.—J. G. Lindsay, a Saskatchewan homesteader, writes:

"I belonged to Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, Scotland, came out here in June, 1905. I used to work on a farm in Auchinblae district on Kennell and Chapelton farm; average wages about £10 to £20. I arrived at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and worked on a threshing rig that year, receiving 7s a day and then came up here, took a homestead, and stayed here ever since. I landed out on my land with about £300, or £60, built a small shack, bought a team of horses, part on time, worked around here doing ploughing for new settlers the first summer to pay for the horses. I now own five all paid for, all the necessary implements to work a farm. I have 100 acres ready for crop this spring. I could never have had an acre in Scotland in crop, let alone own the land which is worth \$20, or £4, an acre. I am seven miles from town and a new railroad from Saskatoon to Calgary. I would not take £700 for my rights to-day. I find there are many here just the same. I will put a word for my brother. He has done better than me. He came here with £20 and team of oxen; now he has five horses and 130 acres for crop this spring. We were well known in Rickarton, Stonehaven, as my father had a farm there. My opinion of this country is to all get hold of land, work hard for two or three years to start on, then all is right."

Now Independent.

—Joseph Watson, who was head game-keeper and general manager to the late Sir James Musgrave, County Donegal, Ireland, came to Saskatchewan in 1905. He writes:

"I arrived at File Hills in the end of March, 1905 and the first thing I did was to buy two good milk cows at the calving and a horse and mare. I then commenced to build a log house, 30 feet by 14 feet inside, and two stories high with a lean-to kitchen at back, and soon had a good comfortable dwelling. I then built stables for cattle."

In the fall I bought ten of the best yearling heifers I could get and a few steers. The total outlay was about £140. From that number of stock I have now fifty head of cattle and five horses, and if all goes

well, I should have another twenty calves and two colts this spring. I think anyone should be satisfied with that increase."

I milked all my best cows, and the proceeds of butter practically paid the household expenses for the last two years. Last year I made nearly £80 off butter, and I expect to make as much this year, and besides I hope to sell ten steers at an average price of £8 a head."

I am well satisfied with the progress I have made, and I may say that I am now independent, as my income is now much greater than the expenditure. I have 160 acres of good grazing and hay land, and as practically none of the company lands are occupied, there is plenty of grazing for cattle on every side of me."

I estimate the value of my farm, stock, buildings, etc., now to be \$5,000. I have done no cropping except a few acres of oats for feed and the kitchen garden, but I intend to go in more for cropping in future. The soil is rich and grows heavy crops."

The climate is very healthy. I have enjoyed better health since coming to Canada than I had for many years before leaving the Old Country."

Now Living Retired.—William Wainess, who was a pioneer settler in Saskatchewan, writes:

"I came from Garton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire, and arrived in Canada May 15, 1884. I am well satisfied with my prospects in this country. I have been engaged in farming since 1884, and have been, I think, fairly successful. I may say that when I landed here I was almost entirely without means. I sold my farm of 640 acres about a year ago, and am now living retired in very comfortable circumstances."

Began with £20.—Robert McCurdy, a Saskatchewan settler, who was born in the parish of Roman, County Antrim, Ireland, writes:

"I arrived in Saskatoon in March, 1902, having about £20. I took up a homestead and worked out back and forth for the first two years—wages £5 per month at that time; now they are £6 and £7. I went steadily on, married an Irish girl, and now have 320 acres of land, seven head of horses, five head of cattle, eight hogs, and some poultry, which I can call all my own. I think the Northwest is the best country in the world for either a poor man or a rich man. If the people in Ireland only knew what Canada was, I am sure there would be more of them out here."



A Well-to-do Farmer's Home, Western Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Stretching from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and from the United States to the 60th parallel, British Columbia is the largest Province in the Dominion. It is big enough to enable one to place in it side by side at the same time two Englands, three Irelands, and four Scotlands. Looking across the water to the millions of British subjects in India, in Hong-Kong, in Australia, and the isles of the sea, one catches brief glimpses of the commercial greatness which the Pacific has begun to waft to these shores. Nature intended British Columbia to develop a great seaward commerce, and substantial trade relations are being developed northward to the Yukon, southward to Mexico, and westward to Australia, China, Japan.

British Columbia has natural wealth in her forests and her fish, in her whales and seals and fruit farms. But it is from her mines more than from aught else that she will derive her future wealth.

The parallel chains of the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Coast Range are a rich dowry. They furnish scenery unrivalled in its majesty; they are nurseries of great rivers which pour tribute into three oceans; and in their rocky embrace they hold a mineral wealth second to none.

British Columbia contains an aggregate of from 16 million to 20 million unoccupied arable acres. Sir William Dawson has estimated that in the British Columbia section of the Peace River Valley, alone, the wheat-growing area will amount to 10 million acres. It is a country of big things.

Rivers.—All the great rivers flowing into the Pacific, with the exception of the Colorado, have their sources within the boundaries of this Province. The most important of these are the Columbia, which has a course of 600 miles in British Columbia; the Fraser, 750 miles long; the Skeena, 300 miles long, the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Stikine, the Liard, and the Peace. These rivers with their tributaries drain an area of one-tenth of the whole of the North American continent. The lake area aggregates 1½ million acres.

A Rich Province.—The British Columbia coal measures are sufficient to supply the world for centuries. It possesses one of the finest areas of merchantable timber in the world. The mines are in the early stages of their development, and yet they have already produced over \$346,594,000 or £69,318,800. The fisheries last year produced \$10,315,000 or £2,063,000.

British Columbia's trade, per head of population, is the largest in the world. The chief exports are salmon, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs, and skins, whale-oil, sealskins, hops, and fruit. An inter-provincial trade with Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and

the Eastern Provinces is developing, British Columbia fruit finding a ready and lucrative market in the Prairie Provinces.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains two main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway proper and Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and several branches making connection with United States railway systems. It also employs a fleet of seventeen coastwise steamers. Its Empress liners make regular trips to China and Japan. The Canadian-Australian liners give service to Hawaii, Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand. The purchase by the Canadian Pacific Railway of the Esquimalt & Northern Railway, running from Victoria to Wellington on Vancouver Island, together with the land grant of 1½ million acres, which went with the railway transfer, has given impetus to development on the island.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, which will traverse Canada from the Pacific terminal, Prince Rupert, to Moncton, New Brunswick, is prosecuting work on its line from Prince Rupert eastward. This railway will open to settlement a vast area rich in timber, minerals, and agricultural soil.

The Great Northern enters the Province at points on the boundary and the Canadian Northern has completed arrangements for construction to Vancouver. The combined

railway mileage of the Province is about 2,000 miles.

Climate.—British Columbia's climate is one of its greatest assets. The conditions prevailing there in this respect are considerably varied. As a whole it presents all the conditions encountered in European countries lying within the Temperate Zone. In consequence of the purity of its air, its freedom from



Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

malaria, and the almost entire absence of extremes of heat and cold, the Province may be described as a vast health resort.

The climate of Vancouver Island, and the coast generally, corresponds very closely with England: the summers are fine and warm with much bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in winter. On the Mainland similar conditions prevail, till the higher levels are reached, when the winters are cooler. At Agassiz, on the Lower Fraser, the average mean temperature of January is 33 degrees, and of July 64 degrees. The lowest temperature on record at this point is 13 degrees, and the highest 97 degrees. There are no summer frosts, and the annual rainfall is 67 inches, 95 per cent of which falls during the autumn and winter.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, in Yale and West Kootenay, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder and the rainfall rather light—bright, dry weather being a rule. The winter cold is, however, scarcely ever severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. Further north, in the undeveloped parts of the Province, the winters are more severe.



Fruit Growing in British Columbia

Mineral Resources.—The precious and useful metals abound in British Columbia and it was the discovery of placer gold that first attracted attention to the Province. Occurrence of copper, gold, silver, and lead ores are widespread, and mining is being carried on in those districts convenient to transportation facilities. Coal is extensively mined in Vancouver Island, in the Crow's Nest Pass district, and more recently in the Nicola Valley region. Miners' wages are high, and there is usually a constant demand for workmen. The annual value of the mineral production is upwards of £5,000,000. In 1909 the gold output was 250,320 fine ounces; silver, 2,649,141 ounces; copper, 35,658,952 pounds, and lead, 45,857,424 pounds. The total coal output was 2,606,127 tons of 2,000 pounds, of which 439,289 tons were used in making coke.

The total production of the Province to the end of 1909, was as follows:

Gold, placer.....	\$ 70,673,103 or £14,134,621
Gold, lode.....	55,277,687 or 11,055,537
Silver.....	29,850,586 or 5,970,117
Lead.....	23,259,255 or 4,651,851
Copper.....	55,871,893 or 11,174,379
Coal and coke.....	102,904,261 or 20,580,852
Miscellaneous.....	8,757,299 or 1,751,460
	\$346,594,084 or £69,318,817

Much successful prospecting is in progress in the region traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the completion of which will undoubtedly be followed by important mining development. Already many valuable finds of coal and metal ore have been made.

The Soil and Its Products.—British Columbia is so large that one has to explore it beyond the highway of the railroad to discover its agricultural and economic possibilities. Professor Macoun says, "The whole of British Columbia south of 52° and east of the Coast Range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet where irrigation is possible,"

As far north as 55° excellent apples flourish, and in the southern

belt the more delicate fruits, peaches, grapes, and apricots, can be reared. Some stretches of the best agricultural land extend over areas as below indicated:

Nicola, Similkameen and Kettle River Valleys.....	350,000
Okanagan	250,000
Lillooet and Caribou	200,000
East and West Kootenay.....	125,000
North and South Thompson Valleys	75,000

West of the Coast Range stretch tracts of arable land, notably the Lower Fraser Valley, Westminster district, Vancouver Island, and adjacent islands in the Gulf of Georgia. The opportunities for profitable diversified farming are practically unlimited. The demand for every product of the farm is great now, and is ever increasing. Dairying pays handsomely.

Along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the Nechaco and Bulkley Valleys, there is some fine farming land. These lands produce abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, and other small grain as well as remarkable crops of hay, for which there is an excellent market. The climate is good and the snowfall varies from six to fifteen inches.

Fruit Growing.—British Columbia is rapidly attaining prominence as a fruit country. In 1904 a small exhibit sent to England was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society. In 1905, a car lot exhibited in London won the first prize from all competitors, while no less than eight medals were awarded the individual exhibits which made up the collection. Again, in 1906 and 1907, collections of British Columbia apples won the gold medals of the Royal Horticultural Societies of England and Scotland, and several silver and bronze medals were awarded to individual British Columbia fruit growers. In 1908 this success was repeated, the Province winning the highest awards at London, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Harwich, and other exhibitions, while several individual British Columbia fruit growers won silver and bronze medals.

The honours bestowed upon British Columbia fruit in Great Britain were eclipsed in a measure by the victory achieved at the Annual Convention of the North-West Fruit-growers' Association, held at Vancouver in 1907, when British Columbia won two first, one second and three third prizes in competition with fruit from Oregon and Washington, a confirmation of the contention that the apple attains its perfection in the more northern latitudes. In December, 1908, British Columbia apples won thirteen first prizes out of fourteen entries, and over £800 cash, in competition with



Mr. John Casorso's Onions Grown at Kelowna, B. C., 1908. This was one of the Best Crops that Have Been Raised in the Valley

the principal apple-growing districts in the United States, at the National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington.

The fruit industry of British Columbia is only starting, but the results so far secured are convincing as to its future importance. The actual extent of fruit-growing land has not yet been ascertained, but by a conservative estimate at least one million acres south of the 52d degree will produce all the fruits of the Temperate Zone. The recognized fruit districts include the southern part of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, Lower Fraser River Valley, Thompson River Valley, Shuswap Lake, Okanagan, Spallumcheen, Osoyoos, Similkameen, Upper Columbia Valley, Kootenay Lake, Arrow Lake, Lower Columbia River, and Grand Forks, which are all suited to the best grades of fruit, and which contain extensive areas of fruit lands. Other good fruit districts are: West coast of Vancouver Island, west coast of mainland (where patches of fruit lands are found at the heads of the numerous inlets), Lower Fraser Valley, Nicola, Grande Prairie, and many other localities. In some of these sections irrigation is necessary and water is being supplied where the influx of population warrants the necessary expenditure. Many localities which are now proved to be suitable for fruit culture were but recently "discovered," for a few years ago fruit was only raised in the settlements on the coast and along the rivers, and in quantity that failed to supply even the limited local demand. It is now an established fact that apples of excellent quality will grow as far north as Hazelton, on the Skeena River, between 55 and 56 degrees north.

In 1891 the total orchard area of the Province was 6,500 acres. In ten years it only increased 1,000 acres, but from 1901 to 1905 it jumped to 29,000. In 1908 the fruit acreage reached 100,000 and there has been a continuous increase since.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, in opening the New Westminster Exhibition, said:



Farming in British Columbia

"Fruit growing here is a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After five years, the fruit grower may look forward with certainty to a net income of from £20 to £30 per acre. Here is a state of things which offers the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has succeeded in reaching only in one or two of the most favoured spots on earth."

Timber.—British Columbia has the largest compact area of marketable timber on the continent, comprising 182,000,000 acres. This immense extent of forest and woodland is not, of course, all of present commercial value, as much of it is covered with small trees only fit for fuel and domestic purposes, which would not be considered as "timber" by loggers, who choose only the largest and best trees. As far north as Alaska the coast is heavily timbered, the forest line following the indentations of the shore and the river valleys and fringing the mountain sides.

The Douglas fir, the most widely distributed and valuable tree found on the Pacific Coast, grows as far north as 51°, where it is supplanted by the cypress, or yellow cedar, red cedar, hemlock, and spruce. The fir is very widely distributed, being found from the coast to the Rocky Mountains. On the coast it attains immense proportions, sometimes towering to a height of 300 feet, with a base circumference of 30 to 50 feet. The best average trees are 150 feet clear of limbs and five to six feet in diameter. The fir is the staple of commerce, prized for its durability and strength. The great bodies of this timber are found on Vancouver Island, on the coast of the mainland and in the Selkirk and Gold Mountains.

There are many sawmills, shingle mills, planing mills, and sash and door factories in the Province. In 1909, British Columbia produced 790,601,000 feet of lumber. The number of shingles produced by the Province in 1909 was 866,275,000, this being the largest quantity produced in any Province of Canada.

Sportsman's Paradise.—British Columbia is a sportsman's Paradise. There he can find a larger variety of game and fish than in any other part of the continent. Grizzly bears roam in the interior fastnesses, black bears can be found in all parts of the Province, bighorn sheep, goat, and caribou abound in the mountain regions, while deer of several varieties are to be found all over the Province. Elk shooting may be had on the northern part of Vancouver Island, while panthers are frequently shot on the coast and in the interior. Of birds there are five species of grouse, all kinds of wild fowl, and on the coast the pheasant affords splendid wing shooting.



Salmon Fishing on the Pacific Coast



Pioneer Ranch Oats, Bulkley Valley, B. C. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

Fishing is equally good, salmon and trout being the principal objects of the sportsman's skill. The former are caught with spoon bait in the salt water, as British Columbia salmon do not rise to the fly, as a rule.

Vancouver Island—Vancouver Island is undoubtedly among the most important districts of British Columbia, and is in fact a veritable empire in itself. It is about 285 miles long, with an average width of about 60 miles, and is separated from the mainland of British Columbia by the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Haro, and from the State of Washington by the straits of Juan de Fuca. It bears a close resemblance to Great Britain in its geographical position as well as in its beautiful climate and certain natural characteristics. Holly, ivy, broom, gorse, box, heather, privet and other shrubs grow in perfection, and all the favorite English flowers are seen in the fields and gardens. Its resources are almost matchless in variety and extent. Coal mining and lumbering are the chief industries, and fishing, quartz mining, copper smelting, shipbuilding, whaling, and other branches are being rapidly developed. Immense deposits of iron ore occur at several points along the west coast and in the interior of the island, which, with abundance of coal in close proximity, should insure the establishment of iron and steel works at no distant day. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, running from Victoria to Wellington, serves a section of country which it would be difficult to surpass anywhere in the world for beauty of scenery and natural wealth. Fruit is grown in abundance. There are prosperous agricultural communities along the railway and in Comox District, and several mines are being developed. There is quite a large area of agricultural land; though it is heavily timbered and costly to clear by individual effort.

Education.—A complete system of free education was established in 1872. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education. In each rural school district trustees are elected to attend to the local affairs of the school, and in city school districts seven, five, or three (according to grade, whether first,

second or third class) trustees are elected for this purpose.

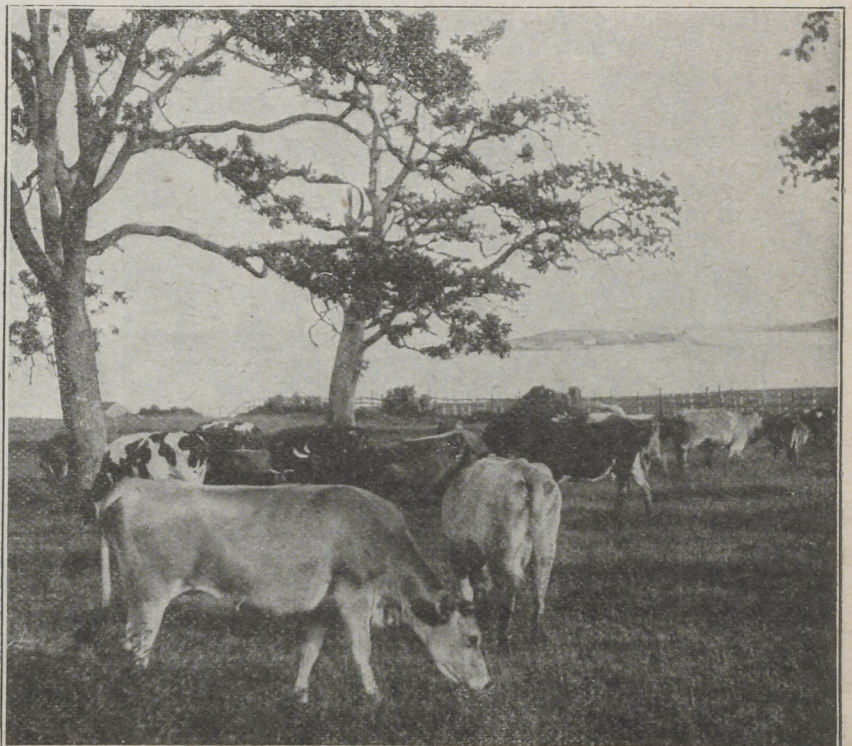
There are at present eighteen high schools in the Province. The number of schools in operation in 1908-1909 was 453 under 911 teachers, with an enrollment of 36,227 pupils. The schools are free and non-sectarian. The highest morality must be inculcated, but no religious dogma or creed is permitted to be taught. School districts are formed wherever there are twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen years available for school purposes.

How to Get Crown Land.—The bulk of the Crown lands in British Columbia are controlled by the Provincial Government. The Province does not give free homesteads but gives pre-emptions of 160 acres, for which the pre-emptor must pay \$1. or 4s per acre, and carry out certain residence and improvement conditions.

All particulars regarding Crown lands of this Province, their location, and method of pre-emption can be obtained by communicating with the subjoined government agencies for the respective districts, or from the Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.: Alberni, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Golden, Cranbrook, Kaslo, Nelson, Revelstoke, Bakersville, Telegraph Creek, Atlin, Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Kamloops, Nicola, Vernon, Fairview, Clinton, Ashcroft.

Chief Cities.—Victoria, the capital, 40,000; Vancouver, the commercial capital, 100,000; New Westminster, 12,000; Nelson, 7,000; Nanaimo, 7,000; Rossland, 5,000; Kamloops, 3,000; Grand Forks, 2,000; Revelstoke, 3,500; Fernie, 5,000; Cranbrook, 3,500; Ladysmith, 3,500; Prince Rupert, 3,000.

Vancouver has had a remarkable history. In 1885 its site was covered with dense forest. To-day it is a thoroughly up-to-date city with cement sidewalks, paved streets, schools, hospitals, libraries, and all kinds of public institutions. It has numerous important manufacturing industries and does a large shipping trade. Its growth, especially during the past five or six years, has been phenomenal.



Dairy Cattle in British Columbia

LATE CENTRAL CANADA FIGURES

ACREAGE UNDER GRAINS, 1910.

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals
Wheat.....	3,514,132	4,642,000	616,853	8,772,985
Oats	1,554,000	2,103,000	561,640	4,218,640
Barley.....	657,520	237,000	147,150	1,041,670
Flax	41,020	393,000	18,390	452,410
Totals	5,766,672	7,375,000	1,344,033	14,485,705

GRAIN CROP, 1910.

(Estimated.)

Wheat.....	101,236,413 bushels
Oats	108,301,090 bushels
Barley.....	16,993,170 bushels

ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 1910.

Head of Lakes.....	25,450,400 bushels
Interior.....	54,282,900 bushels

CATTLE TRADE.

	Local	Sales	Stockers	Feeders (East)	Butchers	Total
Exported						
1909	72,356	64,323	1,304	7,666	23,809	169,458
To November—						
1910.....	48,511			31,079	37,238	179,167

SHEEP RECEIVED AT WINNIPEG.

1909	24,221	Average price per head, \$6.30
To Nov., 1910.....	24,381	

HOGS RECEIVED AT WINNIPEG.

1909	128,073	Average price per head, \$7.33
To Nov., 1910	81,309	

POPULATION OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

(Estimated for 1910.)

Manitoba.....	497,000
Saskatchewan.....	378,000
Alberta	323,000
Total.....	1,198,000

Total arable land in three Provinces, 357,016,778 acres. Allowing for root crops, hay and gardens, less than 20,000,000 acres, or 5.8 per cent of the total arable land is yet under cultivation.

Prof. Saunders estimates that Western Canada has 171,000,000 acres of wheat lands.

The three Prairie Provinces have 5,000 schools and 160,000 pupils. Central Canada has 557 branch banks.

NEW RAILWAY MILEAGE IN WESTERN CANADA.

Construction in 1909.

C. P. R. built.....	404 miles
G. T. P. built.....	403 miles
C. N. R. built.....	250 miles
1,057 miles new railway in one year.	

Construction in 1910.

Grading—

C. N. R. (14 lines)	380 miles
C. P. R.	535 miles
G. T. P.	350 miles

Steel Laid—

C. P. R.	344 miles
C. N. R.	300 miles
G. T. P.	140 miles

Total present railway mileage in Western Canada, 11,472 miles.

WHERE TO GET INFORMATION

For further information inquiries may be addressed to any of the following:

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

W. D. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

J. BRUCE WALKER,

Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Canada.

J. OBED SMITH,

Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11 and 12 Charing Cross, London, S. W.

Mr. A. F. Jury, Canadian Emigration Agent, Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row, Liverpool.

Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Canadian Emigration Agent, 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Mr. L. Burnett, Canadian Emigration Agent, 16 Parliament St., York.

Mr. Alex. McOwan, Canadian Emigration Agent, 81 Queen Street, Exeter.

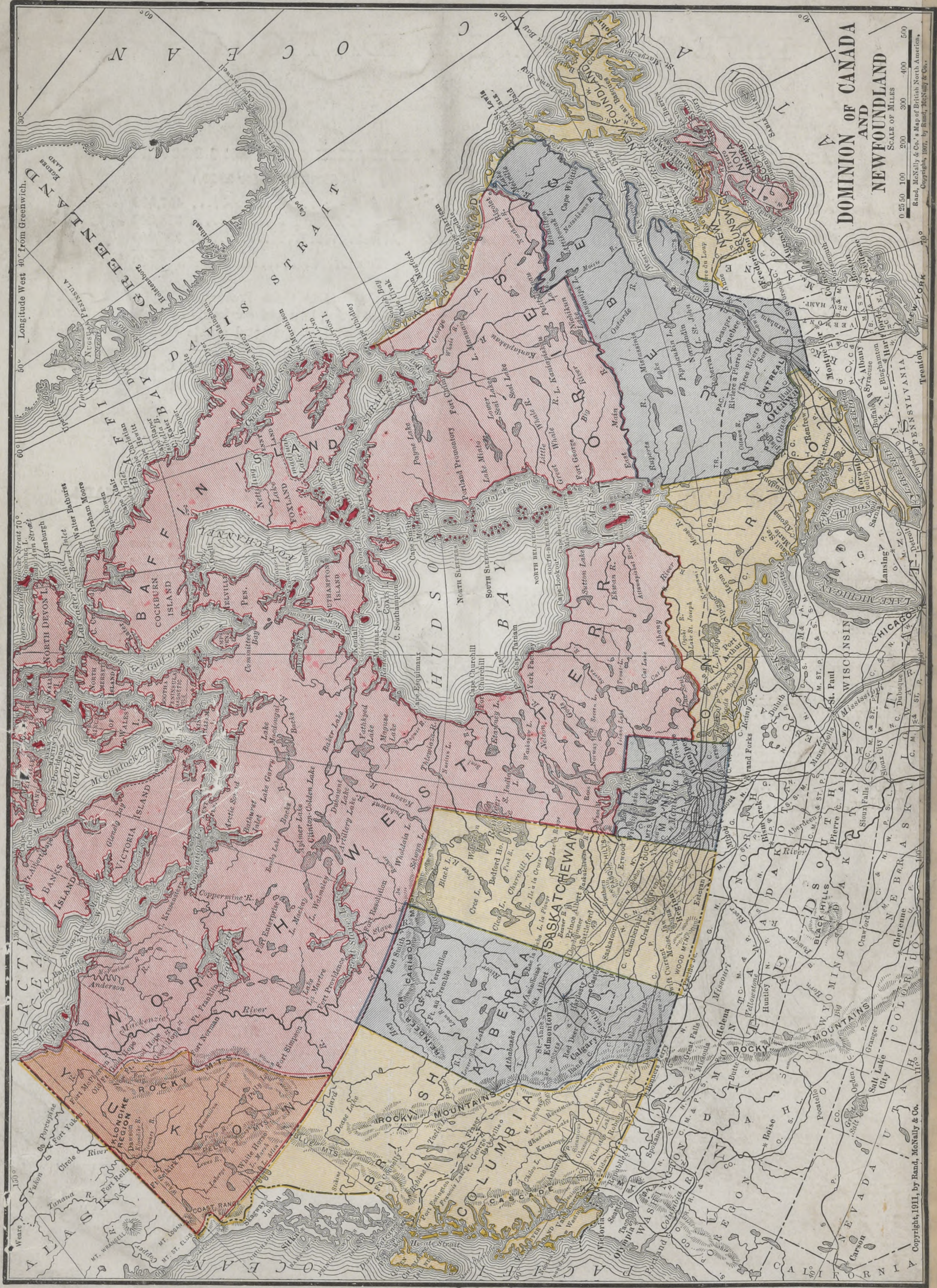
Mr. M. McIntyre, Canadian Emigration Agent, 35-37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

Mr. J. McLennan, Canadian Emigration Agent, 26 Guild Street, Aberdeen.

Mr. John Webster, Canadian Emigration Agent, 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast.

Mr. E. O'Kelly, Canadian Emigration Agent, 44 Dawson Street, Dublin.

NOTE.—Persons writing for information will please write to only one address.



DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 200 300 400 500
Rand McNally & Co.'s Map of British North America,
Copyright, 1911, by Rand McNally & Co.